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SOCIALIST STATES' PEACE COMMITTEES MEETING ENDS IN LVOV

LD011746 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lvov, June 1, TASS--The participants in the two-day meeting of representatives of the peace committees of European socialist countries called for strengthening unity in the struggle for a lasting peace and security of the peoples of Europe and all continents and for displaying a high vigilance against the intrigues of the forces of oppression and war. The meeting ended in Lvov today. They discussed a wide range of matters connected with the expansion of cooperation in the struggle to ensure a strong system of security in Europe, to consolidate detente, to end the arms race, and to increase joint actions against the production of neutron weapons. The participants in the meeting ardently supported the understanding between the USSR and the USA on the signing of a strategic arms limitation agreement and expressed confidence that the signing and ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT-II agreement will serve the cause of relaxation of international tension and will become a concrete step to detente in the military field. The delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia came forward with a statement in which they condemned the aggression which Chinese expansionists unleashed against Socialist Vietnam, and demanded an end to provocations against the fraternal country.

KOMMUNIST REVIEW OF BOOK ON PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

LD311355 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 May--KOMMUNIST, the journal of the CPSU Central Committee, gives a high appraisal of the book "Proletarian Internationalism: Our Banner (?and) Our Strength!" "The significance of the book lies chiefly in that it presents a highly authoritative and strictly objective picture of the CPSU's views on the basic (?issues of the theory and practice) of proletarian internationalism at the present stage of its development," the magazine notes in its review. "In the book, which is of a documentary nature, general theoretical points and specific events and phenomena are closely interwoven. At the same time there is nothing in it pertaining to the present political situation [to zhe vremya v nam net nichego ot siyuminutnoy konyunktury]. From statements quoted in the book, which were made both quite recently and nearly 15 years ago, at international gatherings and theoretical conferences, at party congresses and mass meetings, a single and unified concept is growing which reflects the complexities of life, engenders with the practice of the revolutionary process and is constantly evident in development, assimilating more and more political material."

"The present situation places particularly great demands on internationalism within the communist movement, for it is precisely this movement which is the main bearer and the main expression of international solidarity in its broadest sense," KOMMUNIST goes on. That is why "in the specific historical conditions of our time it is its concern to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement which is the highest manifestation of proletarian internationalism."

"Proletarian internationalism, interaction and cooperation of communist parties are an important factor in strengthening the stand of the world communist movement, which is the most influential political reality of our time. On the level of this interaction and cooperation depends not only the situation within the movement: Proletarian internationalism has become a substantial element of the general change in the relationship of powers, for the benefit of peace and socialism. The international solidarity of communists is an important political factor in mobilizing the resources of all revolutionary fighters, all supporters of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

NEW 'CORRELATION OF FORCES' SEEN MOVING TOWARD PEACE PROGRESS

LD011513 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 22, 25 May 79 pp 4-6 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Kulish article: "A Balance of Trust and Not a Balance of Fear"]

[Excerpts] The growth of the forces of peace, progress and socialism is exerting an increasingly significant and comprehensive influence on contemporary world politics.

For instance, evidence of substantial changes in the U.S. ruling circles' political thinking is provided by the following facts. The U.S. Senate did not support the administration's intention of intervening in Angola against the progressive forces. The White House administration did not venture to support the shah of Iran by military force and to impede the development of the Iranian revolution. Explaining the motives for this behavior by his administration, U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance admitted 3 May 1979 that American "military potential cannot provide a satisfactory answer to other countries' purely domestic problems", while "the employment of military force is not and must not be a desirable American political reaction to other countries' domestic policy."

The new disposition of forces has created favorable preconditions for introducing the principles of peaceful coexistence into the practice of international relations. These principles have contributed to developing detente, which has restricted the imperialists' opportunities for acting according to the scheme that "the strong dominate and the weak obey." Moreover, detente is a necessary condition for the expansion of multilateral cooperation. The new reality has to be reckoned with. "We can no longer expect the other 150 countries to obey the diktat of those who have the might," U.S. President J. Carter admitted in one of his speeches.

A False Precondition

Although it has lost many of its positions, imperialism still remains a great international force. The big powers which possess a powerful economy, modern science and technology, well-equipped armies and a developed system of international ties are the bearers of its policy.

In analyzing the changing correlation of forces, bourgeois ideologists at one time attempted to identify the opposition between the two systems with the struggle between the two "superpowers"--the USSR and the United States--around which other states supposedly group themselves according to the dominance and submission principle. Despite the fact that various kinds of political concepts in which bipolarity was replaced by five centers of power (the USSR, the United States, West Europe, Japan and the PRC) emerged in the West at the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies, the "power" [derzhavnyy] approach continues to prevail. The bourgeoisie needs it in order to obscure the class character of international relations and the new elements which socialism, the workers and national liberation movement and other mass progressive movements have introduced and continue to introduce into the system of those relations.

The absolutization of power is in the very nature of capitalism. As V. I. Lenin pointed out, for capitalism "any basis for dividing spheres of influence, interests, colonies and others other than consideration of the POWER [word published in boldface] of the participants, their general economic, financial, and military power and so forth, is inconceivable".

In a book published in the United States recently, Ray S. Cline, former deputy boss of the CIA and now director of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, writes: "In the final analysis power is the ability to compel" and "power in the international arena can be...defined as the ability of one state's government, by means of persuasion, coercion or the direct use of military force, to make another state's government do something that the latter would not have chosen to do."

The imperialists regard an advantage or, still more, superiority in power in general, or in crucial elements of it, as a necessary precondition for safeguarding their interests in relations both with opponents and with allies and even friends. Speaking in Richmond (Virginia), J. Carter said: "As Thomas Jefferson wrote to Andrew Jackson in 1806, Americans must 'convince the world that we are reliable friends and bold enemies.' This still provides an excellent account of the goals of American foreign policy.... We must insure that no state seriously doubts our ability to answer any challenge."

However, the times of "pure power politics" are over. Today in a number of Western countries the parties, groups and politicians who relied predominantly on force and primarily on military force in international relations have to a considerable extent lost their positions, while the parties, groups within them and people capable of pursuing a more realistic policy have strengthened their position. And, although, as is well known, the Western powers' ruling circles are still drawn to their habitual thinking in terms of power, many of them have begun to pursue a more realistic policy. The advocates of a tough line vis-a-vis the socialist states and the liberated countries, as a rule, now form the opposition in parliaments and are awaiting more favorable conditions.

The opposition leaders are doing everything possible to preserve the factor of military power as a key [opornyy] element in international relations.

This can be clearly seen from the example of the struggle which the reactionary imperialist bourgeoisie has mounted against the conclusion of the second Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation (SALT II). The negotiations in which the treaty was elaborated were long and complex. And this is explained to a considerable extent by the inconsistency of the positions of the American side which was constantly pressured by the influential forces opposing the signing of the treaty.

"The American military hawks attempted to wreck the treaty. They have not succeeded in this thanks to the efforts of realistically minded American circles and the Soviet Union's firmness, persistence and flexibility," the American communists' DAILY WORLD wrote recently.

But the struggle for SALT II is not over yet. It must not be forgotten that influential forces in American society, including representatives of the legislature, may block ratification of the treaty in the Senate. To prevent that outcome is the task of all who are interested in the further development of detente and in insuring, as C. Vance said in his interview with TIME magazine, "a lasting equilibrium in armed forces at a lower level" and preserving "strategic stability."

A Balance of Trust Is Necessary

Historically progressive international forces and primarily the socialist states are interested in insuring peaceful external conditions for their development. For communist and socialist building and for the defense of national and territorial inviolability and state interests the socialist world needs not superiority but a stable equilibrium of military forces. In his interview with West Germany's VORWAERTS, L.I. Brezhnev stressed that "for its part the Soviet Union believes that approximate equality and parity is sufficient for defense purposes."

We do not set ourselves the goal of seeking military superiority. We also realize that this very concept loses its meaning given the present enormous arsenals of stockpiled nuclear weapons and delivery facilities. The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to the 'balance of fear.' We advocate a balance of trust."

The whole experience of the competition in the military sphere between the Soviet Union and the United States and between socialism and capitalism throughout postwar history shows our country's loyalty to that principle. The United States and the other Western powers, being the first to create new weapons or military systems, challenged the socialist community. We were forced to accept this challenge and to respond with specific measures to equalize military might or to neutralize the West's military advantages. All previous experience has demonstrated the futility of imperialism's attempts to achieve a strategic military advantage over socialism.

But, as the saying goes, the lesson has not sunk in. To this day imperialism is not averse to insuring "the ability to lead the world" by achieving superiority in the military sphere. It is no accident that Ray S. Cline writes that "the study of national power ultimately boils down to the study of a country's ability to wage war." Nor is it an accident that the U.S. defense secretary's report outlines an increase in military expenditure from $125.7 billion in 1979 to $177.7 billion in 1984.

The buildup of their own military might is the main but not the only means whereby the imperialist powers would like to influence the change in the correlation of forces and to achieve the unattainable: to tip the scales in their favor. Imperialist circles' support for the Beijing leadership is also indicative in this respect. Their class sense suggested to them that the policy of hegemonism and great-power chauvinism might be of good service to the West. Imperialism sees Beijing as an ally in the struggle against world peace, detente and disarmament and against world socialism and the international communist and workers and national liberation movements. The ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, the mouthpiece of American military circles, recently declared that Washington is overtly counting on "gradually transforming China into a regional factor counterbalancing the USSR...."

But in the final analysis these calculations will not yield the results hoped for by imperialist reaction. The attempts to reverse the process of the historic change in the correlation of forces in favor of progress are doomed to fail. Our certainty of this is based on the reality of the modern era, knowledge of the objective laws of historical development and the ability to act in accordance with those laws. It is this knowledge and ability which dictate the steps which the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces are taking with the aim of curbing the arms race and making the process of the relaxation of international tension irreversible.

CONTRADICTIONS IN WESTERN TRADE POLICY VIEWED

LD040815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article under the rubric "A Political Observer's Opinion": "An Incurable Ailment: The Exacerbation of the Contradictions of Capitalism and World Policy"]

[Text] "A battle the like of which the world has not seen for nearly half a century is now approaching its culmination in the sphere of international trade. Trade turnover worth billions of dollars depends on its outcome...." That is what the American journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wrote in its 23 April issue on the state of current trade affairs in the capitalist world.

After 5 years of persistent talks between the main capitalist countries, a multilateral agreement was signed in mid-April this year in Geneva on the mutual reduction of tariffs--protective duty on imports--between those countries. There would seem to be grounds for satisfaction at the compromise which has been reached with great difficulty. But the tone of Western press commentaries on this question is at best very restrained. The fact is, the tariff reduction process is to take 7 years. The agreement signed must be ratified by the various parliaments, and that will not be easy since in nearly all Western countries demands from businessmen for the imposition of new import restrictions are increasing.

The United States continues to lead in world capitalist trade. Its total trade turnover (imports and exports) will be about $400 billion this year, but whereas 20 years ago one-fifth of all the capitalist world's exports were accounted for by the United States, this proportion has now fallen to one-eighth. The FRG now exports nearly as much onto foreign markets as the United States. It is characteristic that in exports of finished industrial products the FRG has already passed the United States. The third place is occupied by Japan, which is trying to step up its exports to the United States and Western Europe despite their desperate resistance.

Last year the United States registered the largest foreign trade deficit in its history--more than $34 billion. That was to a significant extent the result of the American market being flooded with Japanese goods. In the last 3 years, as a result of this trade onslaught, Japan has accumulated a currency surplus of $27 billion. Washington's attempts to persuade the Japanese Government to open the Japanese market to American products have yielded no tangible results. The disagreements are becoming very acute. They were discussed in Washington during the recent visit of Japanese Premier M. Ohira. The American-Japanese communique speaks of Japan's readiness to "encourage the transition to greater reliance on the increasing domestic demand" and says that it "will open up markets for foreign goods." But the reservation is immediately made that "several years are needed to achieve these goals." At the same time American industrialists are unwilling to wait: They must step up their exports so as to avoid being squeezed out by their competitors.

And Japan is coming under increasing pressure not only from the United States, but also from Western Europe. The Common Market countries' trade deficit with Japan, since 1975, has increased by $1 billion a year and last year totaled $5 billion. V. Haferkampf, a leading figure in the Common Market apparatus in Brussels, recently went to Tokyo to try to make Japan open its domestic market to goods from Western Europe. He warned that unless Japan makes concessions, it really will be taken to task at the forthcoming Tokyo meeting of the leaders of the seven biggest capitalist countries. But even this did not work. Haferkampf returned to Brussels emptyhanded.

It is characteristic that the Japanese leaders were not present at the meeting of the leaders of the United States, France, the FRG and Britain held in Guadeloupe in early January. The Japanese press asked whether they discussed at Guadeloupe, among other questions, the strategy of pressure on Japan in view of the increased American-Japanese and Japanese-West European contradictions in the economic sphere. Whatever the case, it is obvious that the onslaught of Japanese products on the capitalist markets is now a strong catalyst in exacerbating interimperialist contradictions, primarily between the United States and Japan.

The frenzied activity which arose in the capitalist world as a result of the Beijing slogan of the "four modernizations" and the trips by Chinese official emissaries to Western capitals turned out to be transient and short-lived. With references to "common interests" and the "common threat," some individuals among bourgeois figures would like to deaden the acuteness of the contradictions and of the competitive struggle within the capitalist camp, which is not on the wane, but which is becoming exacerbated.

In the course of their meetings, the leaders of the aforementioned "seven" have more than once agreed on joint actions aimed at affecting the internal situation in countries where the development of events has caused them concern. Portugal and Italy have been the objects of such operations. At the Guadeloupe meeting there was discussion of the possibility of making use of Turkey's economic difficulties to impose on it terms for "aid" which are advantageous to NATO chiefs.

Preparing for the next meeting of the leaders of the "seven" in Tokyo, Washington is actively trying to persuade the governments of participating countries to adopt a program of financial subsidy for As-Sadat's regime in Egypt as payment for its agreement to the separate deal with Israel. A marked cautiousness is being displayed by the governments of countries close to the United States in this connection. These governments cannot fail to see that in its game in the Near East, Washington is guided by interests which are far from coinciding with the interests of West European countries and Japan.

Coming up against new shocks within their economy, the capitalist bigwigs would like to transfer the burden of such difficulties onto the developing countries to an even greater extent than before. A compromise was reached among the biggest capitalist countries at the Geneva talks on reducing trade tariffs by means of disregarding the vital interests of the developing countries. These countries get practically nothing out of this compromise. Their products come up against new barriers in the markets of the United States, Western Europe and Japar.

"North-South relations are going from bad to worse," America's NEWSWEEK magazine noted. Speaking at the conference of representatives of the grouping called the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and of the West European Common Market held in Jakarta in late February, Indonesian President Suharto sharply criticized Western countries for the new restrictions imposed by them on imports from developing countries. "Protectionism," he said, "has again reared its head. This will entail negative consequences for all the developing countries."

The Bonn meeting of the leaders of the "seven" last July demonstrated what significance its participants attach to increasing their capital investments in the economies of developing countries so as to strengthen the private sector of these countries' economies. The Achilles heel of this strategy is its internal contradictoriness. This is expressed in the fact that on the one hand the bigwigs in monopoly capital would like to see a "reliable system" and "firm power" in the countries which are the objects of their aspirations, while on the other hand, by virtue of their lust for profits, they impose on the countries in question unequal and sometimes overtly one-sided conditions striking against their whole economy and finances anddestabilizing the situation there.

Things have reached the stage of open appeals by certain bellicose circles in the American bourgeoisie for the use of armed force in those parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America where the monopolies are losing control over sources of scarce raw materials. However, as events in Iran showed, although the Pentagon made a show of military force in the Persian Gulf when those events were at their height, the United States could not make up its mind to undertake any direct military actions there. The tide of the national liberation struggle has now drawn near to the strongholds of racist, imperialist regimes in southern Africa. In this connection certain adventurist figures in the United States are making a noise about the fact that the West, they say, could be "cut off" from important sources of raw materials and "will be economically stifled." That is the reasoning of people who are used to lording it over other people's territories and at other people's expense. Under the conditions of the development of normal, equal international trade, there can be no question of any "stifling" of other countries. But the gross practice of neocolonialism in fact creates hotbeds of conflict.

"The highly complex military equipment worth billions of dollars which lies motionless by the oilfields and burned buildings in Iran is a symbol of the uselessness of relying on external military force in the face of internal political movements when these movements achieve a certain scope and dynamism," R. Bernet wrote in the American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS. "Military might," in his words, "is not capable of giving the United States the defense of the dollar, a guarantee of access to scarce raw materials or political influence in the direction we (Americans) desire." The author pointed to this fact: The collapse of the Bretton Woods currency agreements, in accordance with which the dollar held sway in the capitalist world, shocks on the oil market, unemployment, inflation, the developing countries' demands for a just economic order--all these and many other processes and phenomena which have caused such tension within capitalism can in no way be attributed to any actions by the Soviet Union, however much noise certain immoderately zealous Western propagandists may make in this score. At the same time it is these complications which are the real threat for the West and which must attract attention.

In a word, in the face of the multiplying signs of new "stresses" and difficulties in various sectors of the capitalist system and above all in its economic basis, the political centers of that system are seeking various ways of overcoming or at least lessening them. Groupings within the bourgeoisie who advocate a flexible line taking the basic realities of our epoch into account are opposed by circles calling for a return to the "cold war" and for the use of extreme measures--all the way to unleashing armed conflicts. The correlation of these forces and groupings within the capitalist camp is a factor of no small importance in the general international situation and is taken into account by the socialist countries in their tireless struggle to insure a peaceful future for our planet.

WESTERN ARMS SPENDING LEADS TO GREATER UNEMPLOYMENT

LD041411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[T. Yemelyanov article: "'Leopards' and Blue Envelopes"]

[Text] The West German publicist S. Haffner recently received the DM25,000 prize, named for the great Heinrich Heine, for his book "Notes on Hitler." It presents the apostle of fascism as a "politician of genius." Here the author is harping on this thesis: "When Hitler became chancellor of Germany there were 6 million unemployed in the country. After 3 years of his rule there was not a single one--the era of complete employment for the workforce had arrived." Evidently it is of no significance for S. Haffner that, under Hitler, Germany was engaged in a frenzied arms race and unleashed World War II for the sake of establishing fascist domination throughout the world, and that 50 million people became victims of this wild plan.

The Duesseldorf City Council, which "crowned" S. Haffner with the prize, perpetrated a monstrous outrage against the memory of the millions who died, not to mention H. Heine.

The arms-producing monopolies are in favor of propagandizing Hitler's "inspiring example". It is these concerns and their lobbyists and apologists in the mass information media who are today suggesting the idea that a reduction in military production, disarmament and the relaxation of international tension will lead to a further growth in the already immense army of unemployed in capitalist countries and that salvation from unemployment lies in creating new weapons arsenals.

In this noisy propaganda campaign the arms barons seek to openly intimidate ordinary people in the West with the "Soviet threat," which does not exist in reality. This myth is wholly founded on the monopolies' selfish desire for monstrous superprofits. Such interests also explain the myth that "armament leads to employment."

FRG military concerns, for instance, frighten the population with the idea that if the program for producing 1,800 Leopard tanks is wrecked, 25,000 workers will have to be thrown onto the streets. HANDELSBLATT, the newspaper of West German big capital, writes: "Leopard tanks--West Germany's fighters on the world weapons market--could be produced in even greater quantities, and this will firmly secure jobs in many sectors of industry."

But how do matters actually stand? What have the mountains of weapons brought the ordinary Westerner?

Under Hitler the West German city of Kassel was one of the biggest producers of tanks. Thousands of Tigers and Panthers crept onto Soviet soil from the conveyor belts of the Henschel plants in Kassel. It is true that there were no unemployed people in Kassel then. But hardly had the Kassel Tigers and Panthers laid down their armored lives on the plains of the USSR when Kassel itself ceased to exist: On 22 October 1943 that mighty tank workshop was wiped from the face of the earth with bombs dropped from the air. In 90 minutes 80,000 inhabitants of Kassel went to their deaths in their city, and only the factory chimneys remained. In 1958, when the leaders of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union launched the remilitarization of the FRG and new tanks rumbled through the streets of Kassel from the rebuilt Henschel plants, the workers demonstrated. Cries of "beware of tanks!" again rang out over the city--but with the opposite meaning to that in Guderian's book: The workers were demanding an end to tank production.

The Kassel City Council, under pressure from the population, adopted a decision: "Kassel must never again become a garrison city and tank producer!" And? But what happened? Just since 1970 thousands of tanks have been produced at the Henschel plants --this time modern ones of the Marten and Lynx types. The city authorities' decision and the population's will were ignored by the military industrial complex: The "democracy of the free society" was crushed by the military monopolies' orders worth billions.

Did the Bundeswehr's huge orders for tanks save the Kassel workers from unemployment? By no means: Kassel holds the unemployment record in the West German land of Hessen.

Leopards are not made in Kassel, but in Munich, at the plants of the Flik firm Kraus Maffei. There, at the Flik plants, they manufacture the sophisticated Leopard tanks. By 1977 Kraus Maffei doubled their turnover, bringing it to DM1 billion. And at the same time they threw nearly 25 percent of the workforce onto the streets. The Flik firm Kraus Maffei, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, Dornier, Motoren und Turbinen GMBH, Industriewerke Karlsruhe-Augsburg--these five major monopies in Bavaria, which, following the example of California in the United States, have been transformed into West Germany's No 1 arms workshops, have increased the turnover of military products 85 percent in 7 years--from 1970 through 1977--but in the same time the number of working people employed at their enterprises has been reduced 7.2 percent.

This is a general trend in all the industrially developed capitalist countries. Henderson and Melman, experts from Michigan University, carried out broad specific research, with thousands of people participating in the collection of data, and established that "contrary to popular opinion, big military appropriations are leading to a growth in unemployment.

An analysis of American industry in 1968-1972, when the U.S. military budget averaged $80 billion a year, showed that at that time the United States was losing 840,000 jobs a year in the development of military industry." Since that time direct U.S. military expenditure has considerably exceeded the $100 billion level, but the army of unemployed has grown to 6 million people.

The fact is, first, that weapons systems are improved unusually rapidly, much more rapidly than the products of civil industry. Dozens of times more resources are poured into scientific research work in the arms sphere than go toward peaceful purposes, particularly social needs. In this connection the rationalization of production in the military industry is significantly higher than in civilian sectors, and consequently the process of reducing the size of the work force takes place more intensively.

Second, according to the calculations of the same Michigan group of experts, only 35,000 jobs can be created in the military industry for each $1 billion of investment. For the same $1 billion in civil industry, work can be given to 80,000 people in machine building, 100,000 in construction work, 100,000 teachers or 140,000 medics. In the FRG today there are about 400,000 unemployed young people under 25. By a rough calculation, their professional training would cost DM4 billion. That means that the renunciation of the Leopard 2 tank program alone, which was given to the Flik concern (its total cost is DM6.9 billion), would more than cover the cost of placing these hundreds of thousands of young people in professional jobs. But who can wrest the billions from the hands of the military-industrial complex?

Figures on the FRG are particularly indicative for the industrially developed capitalist countries for several reasons. The FRG is, so to speak, the "exemplary European country in NATO," that aggressive Western military political bloc, that generator of the arms race, which celebrated its inglorious 30th anniversary in April 1979. The FRG military-industrial complex has moved toward the production of new generations of arms. Of the new long-term NATO military program, which consists of 300 projects, 186 are accounted for by the FRG. In the last decade the FRG ranked second in NATO, after the United States, in per capita military expenditure, second in weapons exports, and among the first in numbers of unemployed: More than 1 million people, according to official figures, and nearly 2 million according to trade union figures. Today nobody in the FRG, or in other NATO countries, not even workers in the military industry, is safe from the "blue envelope" informing him of his dismissal.

Even the New York TIMES once failed to sustain its usual tone as apologist for the arms race under the false pretext of the "Russian threat." The newspaper admitted: "Reorganizing and cleaning up American cities would offer an opportunity to provide work for a considerably greater number of people than any military program. For many years the mortally dangerous arms race, particularly for nuclear arms, has been undermining the American economy. Weapons production is an overly-expensive anachronism."

The arms race whipped up by the military-industrial complex is not only fraught with tremendous tragic consequences in the event of a general military conflagration--it is already robbing hundreds of millions of working people, even those with work, not to mention the millions who spend their lives in a vain quest for work and are deprived of the means of subsistence.

For Western workers particular relevance is now attached to the alarm call of Karl Liebknecht, which he put forward in the German Reichstag 65 years ago: "The fatherland is in danger! And the danger comes not from any foreign enemy, but from the enemy within, above all from the weapons-producing monopolies." In these conditions it is impossible to overestimate the significance of the struggle against the military-industrial complex and for the relaxation of tension. Life itself dictates the need to develop normal trade and economic relations between capitalist and socialist countries, and not to compete in creating sophisticated systems for the mass destruction of people.

As for the Soviet Union, its position is extremely clear. In his speech to voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral District, L.I. Brezhnev said: "Our aim is lasting peace and security for the Soviet people, lasting peace and peaceful cooperation between all states. We will fight tirelessly to achieve this goal, without sparing efforts or energy."

WESTERN AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BASED ON DESIRE FOR OIL

LD031844 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 31 May 79 LD

["Window on the Arab World" program with Doctor of Economic Sciences Mikhail (Assinas): "What Sort of Division of Labor the Imperialists Are Proposing to the Arab Peoples"]

[Text] There has been a great deal of talk recently in the West about the Western countries' readiness to meet the developing countries' need to secure more revenue from the sale of their raw materials in world markets.

If, for example, we were to read President Carter's recent message to Congress during the discussion of the new policy toward the developing countries, we would conclude that all Washington cares about is to protect the interests of the emerging countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The West shows a special interest in the Arab oil-producing countries. This is not strange, because these countries possess about two-thirds of the world's known reserves of black gold. Last year the Arab countries produced more than half of the total oil produced by the nonsocialist world. About 80 percent of the oil in capitalist markets came from the Arab countries.

The question is whether the Arab states can, in fact, have a role in the international capitalist division of labor other than that of supplier of petroleum and other raw materials to the industrialized capitalist countries. It must be stated that because of their fierce struggle, the Arab states controlled 70 percent of the industrial oil units in their territories. This control could not have been envisaged 7 or 8 years ago.

Although they have lost control of oil resources, the international monopolies still control the transportation, refining and marketing of oil. However, about 25 percent of the oil produced by the OPEC member-countries last year was sold without the help of the imperialist oil monopolies. It must be noted that the refining capacity of the OPEC member-countries is still astonishingly low; it is no more than 3 percent of world refining capacity.

Ahmad al-Khatib, a prominent Kuwaiti social and political figure, recently stated that the Western countries which have established footholds in the developing countries offer us loans to exploit our mineral wealth, but oppose and impede the development of processing industries by all possible means.

The Western capitalists, who retain a monopoly over the refining and marketing of oil, continue to rob the Arab oil producing countries. Even when these countries legitimately raise oil prices, the capitalists immediately raise the prices of manufactured oil products and consequently gain huge profits.

In addition to this direct theft from the Arab countries, the capitalists steal indirectly. The rapid growth of inflation in the capitalist world has caused a great drop in the purchasing power of Arab petrodollars. During the past 15 months, the Arab countries lost at least $15 billion of their oil revenues. This equals the cost of about 150 million tons of oil, which was a free gift to the capitalist countries.

Naturally, this pleases the Western monopolists and they will not change the situation voluntarily. Every benefit the developing countries obtain adds new costs to the West. This is what is implied in the report issued by the U.S. Congress' joint economic committee on the eve of the congressional debate over President Carter's [energy] program.

All this shows that the West's statements about its efforts to establish equal economic and trade relations with the developing countries are only intended to alleviate these countries' dissatisfaction with the present situation.

NONALINED COORDINATING BUREAU MEETS IN COLOMBO

LD042002 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 4, TASS--A session of the Coordination Bureau of non-aligned countries opened here today. Represented on the bureau are 25 states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

In the spotlight of the session are preparations for the conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned nations which will be held in Havana this September, drafting of the forum's agenda. The session is to approve the draft of a joint declaration of non-aligned states. The other important items of the agenda include analysis and assessment of the international political and economic situation, further strengthening of the unity, solidarity and cooperation among states-members of the non-alignment movement, enhancement of its role in the modern world. The session will discuss problems linked with the creation of a new world economic system in the light of the decisions passed by the 5th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The session participants are also to discuss the applications of Iran, Surinam, Grenada and Pakistan for membership in the movement as full-fledged members.

The session will be held in two stages. During the first two days the preparatory committees will draft an agenda for the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of countries-members of the Coordination Bureau which will open on June 6th.

Comment on Session

LD030650 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 2 June 79 LD

[Text] The foreign ministers of nonalined countries are to meet next week in Colombo for a session on the Coordinating Bureau. Our observer Leonid Levchenko comments:

The coming session is the last in the framework of preparations for the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries, due to be held in September in Havana, the Cuban capital. The forthcoming forum is attracting world-wide attention. After all, scores of countries are participating in the nonalined movement [and] share its principles. These countries are making a substantial contribution towards a healthier international climate.

The movement of nonalinement is based on the principles of consolidating peace, strengthening the independence of states and fighting against imperialism and neo-colonialism. The movement's progressive anti-imperialist essence is supported by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. But the 3 imperialist circles, headed by the United States, and the Beijing rulers who have alined themselves with these circles, are trying to split the movement and water down its ideals.

Those forces would like to turn the forthcoming session of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo into an arena of confrontation within the framework of the movement.

International reactionary quarters have beenmaking Vietnam and Cuba the targets of their most vicious attacks. Attempts have been made to discredit the truly internationalist policy of these socialist countries. It's not hard to see why Beijing and Washington are so hostile towards these two socialist states. Cuba in Latin America and Vietnam in Asia are making a courageous and selfless stand against the policy of pressure and diktat which the United States imperialists and the Chinese expansionsists are trying to impose on the people. At the session of the Coordinating Bureau of nonalined countries, the men in Beijing intend to trot out a so-called delegation of the former antipopular Pol Pot regime, with the purpose of spreading slanderous allegations about Vietnam and other socialist countries. The imperialist circles of the West also want to profit from the concoctions about a so-called Kampuchean problem.

Obviously, behind all this is the desire not only to slander the policies of Vietnam and Cuba, active members of the nonalined movement, but also to deal a blow at the movement as a whole. It can be seen from the press reports and statements by political figures that within the nonalined movement there is a growing conviction that the movement's natural allies in the struggle for peace and against imperialism, colonialism and racism are the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

RESULTS OF MANILA UNCTAD SESSION ASSESSED

LD040618 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

["For Greater Effectiveness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Manila, June 3, TASS--The fifth session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, held in the Philippines' capital from May 7, ended today.

Summing up the results, representatives of the socialist states noted that it adopted a number of useful decisions, yet it could have reached much greater results.

The effectiveness of the session was seriously undermined by the obstructionist policy of the delegations of the leading Western powers.

For this reason constructive decisions on a number of important questions of the session's agenda could not be adopted. These include, first of all, topical questions associated with structural transformations in the sphere of international economic relations, eradication of protectionism and discrimination, the development of trade between countries with different socio-economic systems and the establishment of control over the activities of multinational corporations.

The socialist states submitted a number of concrete proposals directed at the further expansion and deepening of equal international economic cooperation. They consistently came out for the UNCTAD session to give clear and unambiguous answers to the most topical problems of the contemporary trade and economic situation in the world and determine the true causes and sources of present economic difficulties, outlining realistic ways to overcome them. In particular, the socialist countries underlined the need to give a principled assessment of the imperialist role played by international monopolies.

The socialist states declared readiness to expand assistance to developing countries in consolidating socio-economic transformations, and reiterated their invariable policy towards the further development of trade and economic relations with industrialized capitalist states on the basis of equality and reciprocal strengthening international detente. Reducing military spending and limiting the arms race are crucial prerequisites in this direction, a concluding statement issued by the delegations of the socialist countries underlines.

The socialist states voiced readiness to go on cooperating with other countries in resolving topical problems for the progressive rebuilding of the existing system of the international division of labour and the mechanism of economic relations based on it, which fail to reflect the realities of the (?modern world,) while hindering the process of economic decolonization in Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The UNCTAD session, just over, revealed afurther deepening and sharpening of contradictions between the developing countries and the leading capitalist (?powers), whose policy is the main obstacle in the path of establishing a new world economic order on the principles of equality and fairness. The session also demonstrates, that in the struggle for their rights in the world under contemporary conditions, the developing countries ought to strengthen unity and solidarity as never before, by consistently rebuffing the forces of imperialism and of international reaction.

Resolution Adopted

LD032158 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Manila, June 2, TASS--The current fifth session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) here adopted by a majority of votes a resolution in support of the national liberation movements of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe, as well as the Arab people of Palestine, who struggle against colonial rule and foreign occupation.

The resolution, in particular, reaffirms the right of all peoples and countries to full and effective exercise of sovereignty and control over national resources and economic activities.

Ninety one delegations voted in support of the resolution. The U.S. delegation that unsuccessfully tried to prevent the adoption of the resolution by means of backstage manoeuvers and pressure as well as representatives of a number of other Western countries voted against the resolution.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ENDS--Moscow, May 23, TASS--The international theoretical conference "The Scientific-Technical Revolution and Deepening of Economic and Social Contradictions of Capitalism at the Present Stage" has closed in Moscow. It was sponsored by the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences. [Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 23 May 79 LD]

SOFIA TRADE UNION CONFERENCE--Sofia, May 22, TASS--The eighth conference of the trades union international of chemical, oil and allied workers has opened here today. More than 200 delegates of 85 national branch trade unions of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia and Oceania as well as representatives of 11 international and regional organizations are attending the conference. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 22 May 79 LD]

TASS CITES WASHINGTON POST ON U.S. FORCE BUILDUP IN MIDEAST

LD042136 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

["Where the Threat Comes From"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The U.S. Defence Department has drawn up plans for enhancing the U.S. "military presence" in the Middle East, envisaging the deployment of American Armed Forces for the seizure of oilfields in Arab countries. The Washington POST reports that the Pentagon is considering the creation of a special U.S. military command for the Middle East, the formation of a special reserve group of troops up to 100,000 strong, which may be airlifted "if need be" to the Middle East from Western Europe or the USA. A permanent naval "presence" in the Arabian Sea and the north-western part of the Indian Ocean is also planned, for which a new, so-called 5th U.S. fleet, will be formed, based on Diego Garcia Island.

It is no secret that U.S. imperialist circles are striving at any price to preserve their positions in the Middle East and, above all, in the Persian Gulf area, where the capitalist world's most important oil reservoir is situated. One of the aims of the Camp David separate deal concluded under U.S. patronage, and behind the backs of the Arab peoples and contrary to their vital interests, is precisely to bind Egypt and Israel as tightly as possible to the politico-economic and military-strategic interests of the USA in that region. U.S. attempts to get entrenched in the "world's oil storeroom" at any price was stepped up even more following the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran.

It is fitting to recall that, already at the beginning of the year, U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger made threatening statements about intentions to secure an American military presence in the Persian Gulf zone and resort to U.S. military might in the region under the pretext of safeguarding the "vital interests" of the United States. Today the Washington POST finds that the "true inspirer" of the plans to create a U.S. military bridgehead in the Middle East is the U.S. Presidential Assistant for National Security Zbigniew Brzezinski. Indeed, quite recently, last March to be precise, it was he who led a "special" American mission on a visit to a number of Middle East countries. The American press did not conceal at the time that the mission's aim was to make still another attempt at knocking together such a system of military political relations in the Middle East that would lay the foundation of some "new bloc" under the U.S. aegis.

And now these dangerous expansionist (no other word would fit) plans, are apparently beginning to be vigorously translated into life. As we see, this is more than merely provocative statements about "U.S. resolve to defend" a region so many thousands of kilometres away from the United States. Here is a direct demonstration of military force, gross interference in the affairs of others, open reliance on imperialist "gunboat diplomacy". This dangerous course cannot but cause serious concern, and not in Arab countries alone, but also in other states in the immediate vicinity of this region.

'Expedition Corps'

LD041220 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, June 4, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The United States Department of Defence has worked out plans for increasing United States military presence in the Middle East. These plans envisage the use of U.S. Armed Forces for the seizure of oil fields in Arab countries. The Pentagon is planning formation of the U.S. military command for the Middle East. Major-General Ralph Lawrence is mentioned as the likely candidate to the post of the commander of the "expedition corps". He arrived now in Saudi Arabia for "consultations" on the questions of reorganization of the Defence Ministry of that country. He took part in the working out of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

U.S. STAND ON INDIAN OCEAN THREATENS USSR SECURITY

LD042214 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

["Who Threatens Whom in the Indian Ocean?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--TASS commentator Dmitriy Sergeyev writes: Striving to prevent progress in the solution of questions of easing military tension and stopping the arms race, the most reactionary imperialist circles have been circulating lately allegations concerning an imaginary "Soviet military menace." They also speak of the non-existent "Soviet menace" in relation to the Indian Ocean as an argument designed to justify the United States' unwillingness to continue Soviet-American talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean. It is hard to say of which is more here--hypocrisy in raising the question, or absurdity of arguments. The Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean were started in 1977. In February 1978, the American side stopped negotiations and replied in the negative to the Soviet Union's repeated proposals for resuming them. At the same time the United States began increasing its military presence in the Indian Ocean. It passed over from periodical calls by its air-carrier task force to permanently deploying air-carriers forces there, and from plans to "complete the equipment" of the Diego Garcia military base to turning it into a big strategic stronghold, into a pivot of American military infrastructure there, including bases in certain Middle Eastern and Asian countries and on the western coast of Australia. Preparations were started for creating a whole new American fleet as a major naval strategic force in the Indian Ocean.

At the same time Washington put forward the concept of an "instability arch" from southern Africa to South-East Asia and work was started on drawing up plans for forming mobile armed forces to be rushed to any point of this "arch" where the national liberation, anti-imperialist forces have become more active. Thus, the United States took course toward a resolute change of the military and political situation in the Indian Ocean in its favour, and toward launching there a large scale arms race and creating new threats to the security of both the Indian Ocean countries and the Soviet Union. It is understandable that continuation of Soviet-American talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean would only tie the United States' hands in pursuing this militaristic policy. So, it interrupted these talks. And this not because some "Soviet menance" arose in the Indian Ocean--no such menace has ever existed, and the Soviet Union is prepared to consolidate this on a treaty basis. Therefore certain circles in Washington do not wish either talks or agreements that would reduce for it an opportunity of threatening from the Indian Ocean the security of other states, especially the security of the Soviet Union. Such is the truth. One can hardly underestimate its seriousness.

GROMYKO SUBMITS NOTE TO PRC ON TALKS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

LD050436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On Monday CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received the charge d'affaires of the PRC in the USSR Tian Zengpei and presented him with the following memorandum:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics confirms the receipt of the memorandum from the PRC Foreign Ministry of May 5, 1979, which is a reply to the note of the USSR Foreign Ministry of April 17, 1979.

The Soviet Union has invariably come out and comes out for negotiations aimed at reducing tension between the USSR and the PRC and at establishing relations of good neighborliness between them. The Soviet side has repeatedly expressed readiness to hold meetings by USSR and PRC representatives, including summit meetings.

The Soviet Union has submitted concrete proposals pertaining to the aims and subject of possible negotiations: In 1969 and 1970--on the formulation, under a special interstate act, of the sides' commitments not to attack each other with the use of any arms, nuclear weapons included. In 1971--on signing a treaty on the nonuse of force, in 1973--on concluding a nonaggression treaty, in 1978--on the elaboration of a joint document on the principles of relations between the USSR and the PRC.

Proceeding from this principled position, the Soviet Union reiterates its readiness to enter into negotiations with the Chinese People's Republic.

The aims and tasks of the negotiations must be the normalization and improvement of relations between our countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, including the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and the nonuse of force.

Constantly and consistently coming out against the policy of hegemonism and subjugation of some states by others, the Soviet Union also deems it important that the two sides, the USSR and the PRC, agree not to recognize anyone's claims to special rights or hegemony in world affairs, and to build relations with each other on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The agreement of the sides on these matters, if achieved, must be recorded in an appropriate document, to be drawn up and adopted by the two sides.

The Soviet side proposes to hold negotiations in July-August of this year in Moscow. It deems it advisable to hold them at the deputy foreign minister level, or by specially empowered representatives of the governments of the two countries.

June 4, 1979.

During the talks Tian Zengpei stated that he will convey the memorandum to the Government of the PRC without delay.

PAKISTAN WARNED ABOUT INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD041429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article: "Provocations Continue"]

[Text] International reaction is continuing its intrigues against Democratic Afghanistan. According to incoming reports, the infiltration of bandit groups and saboteurs from Pakistani territory across the border with the Democratic Republic of Aghanistan is being stepped up. They are carrying out attacks on Afghan servicemen and local organs of power and terrorizing peaceful inhabitants. The large scale of the subversive actions against Democratic Afghanistan attests irrefutably to Pakistan's direct complicity in this unseemly activity. Captured bandits and terrorists testify that Pakistani and Chinese instructors are participating in training the groups that are acting against Afghanistan. And in Pakistan these terrorists receive weapons, ammunition and large sums of money.

Consequently, the facts of recent days are at variance with the Pakistani administration's assurances that it will not permit its territory to be used for anti-Afghan activities. Interference in internal Afghan affairs by Pakistan is a reality. Its scale makes you think that the Pakistani leadership cannot be unaware of this or unconcerned at the possible consequences of such a development.

It is not hard to understand that direct or indirect connivance on the part of the Pakistani authorities at the actions of anti-Afghan forces can only further complicate the situation in the region of the Afghan-Pakistan border. Of course, such a complication does not accord with the national interests of Pakistan itself and merely plays into the hands of imperialists circles which are seeking to provoke a Pakistani-Afghan conflict at any price.

In one of his recent public statements, N.M. Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] pointed out: "Pakistan's reactionary circles are making a big mistake by supporting the counterrevolutionaries and giving them shelter on Pakistan's territory....We urge Pakistan once again to revise such a policy, which brings complications into the life of the Afghan people."

Violations of the DRA's sovereignty, incursions of armed gangs into its territory from Pakistan and attempts to create a crisis situation in this region cannot leave the Soviet Union indifferent either. The matter is moving toward a conflict in our immediate vicinity. It is a case of actual aggression against a state with which the USSR has a common border.

TARAKI ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL LEADERS ON REVOLUTION'S DEFENSE

LD041518 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 4, TASS--N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, condemned the anti-Afghan actions of the reactionary circles of Pakistan and the counter-revolutionary elements which have entrenched themselves in Pakistan territory. Speaking at the House of the People to representatives of the population of Lagman and Baglan provinces, he stressed the desire of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to live in peace with the neighbouring countries and urged them to take practical steps to relax tension in the region.

N.M. Taraki addressed the population of the country with an appeal to rise still more resolutely in defence of the gains of the Afghan revolution. In this connection he noted the activation of the committees in defence of the revolution, taking part in the work of which are practically all the sections of the Afghan population which, jointly with the army, is rebuffing the external and internal enemies. "Our revolution, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan said, is a revolution of the people and for the people. Defence of the revolution has now assumed a truly popular character."

The speaker noted that the socio-economic measures of the Afghan Government served the interests of all the nationalities of Afghanistan. Successfully continued in the country, he said, is the implementation of the land reform according to which 230,000 peasant families have already received land.

AFGHAN GROUPS VOICE SUPPORT FOR DRA GOVERNMENT

LD040630 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 2, TASS--Mass meetings and demonstrations took place in various provinces of Afghanistan in support of the people's government and the principles of the April revolution. Taking part in them were representatives of the various sections of population: workers, peasants, students, and intellectuals. The demonstrators wrathfully condemned the intrigues of international imperialism, external and internal reaction that are busy weaving conspiracies against the people's order in Afghanistan, and expressed determination to uphold the gains of the April revolution and defend the country from aggressors.

The irreconcilable class contradictions between the working people and the exploiters have not vanished after the triumph of the revolution, points out a commentary of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY.

The enemies of the revolution, former exploiters with the assistance of world imperialism, started organizing conspiracies against the people's power as soon as the power in Afghanistan passed into the hands of the working people. Reactionaries that fled the country are not only using the propaganda machine of some neighbouring states for an interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan but are also resorting to aggressive armed actions against the young republic, the commentary says.

The leaders of Afghanistan, the agency emphasizes, more than once stated that the DRA stands for peace and stability in the region, which are necessary for a rapid and effective realization of deep-going socio-economic transformations in the country. The Government of Afghanistan has no reasons to come forward with attacks on neighbouring countries. The forces which engage in intriguing against the young republic, however, will be given a resolute rebuff.

PAKISTAN MUST ALTER FOREIGN POLICY TO JOIN NONALINED

LD040916 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pakistan's secretary for foreign affairs, S. Shahnawaz, has ended his visit to India. Our observer Aleksandr Malik comments:

During that visit, Pakistan's foreign secretary was received by Indian premier, Morarji Desai and also had a meeting with Foreign Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee. There was an exchange of opinions on matters concerning bilateral relations. The two sides in particular mapped out concrete measures for improving the visa requirements and developing tourism.

Special attention was paid to the issue of admitting Pakistan to the nonalined movement. At his talks with India's leaders, the Pakistani guest spoke of his country's interest in India's support of Pakistan's admission to the nonalined movement. This interest has also been voiced by Pakistan's press. For instance, the newspaper MUSLIM contends that Pakistan, after leaving the CENTO bloc, meets all the requirements for admission as a full-fledged member of the nonalined movement. However, when the nonalined countries examine the issue of membership in their movement, they take into account not only the purely formal declarations, not only declarations and statements. They bear in mind the real policies, the real attitude of a specific country towards the principles (?of the movement). First and foremost, this applies to a country's attitude to imperialism and imperialist policies in different areas of the world.

The issue of Pakistan's membership in CENTO has been resolved, but the press notes, many components of that organization's mechanism continue to function. For instance, there is the Committee for Combating Subversive Activities which is actually an instrument for interference in the internal affairs of countries which border with former CENTO members and political observers frequently ask whether this is the reason why the men of the CIA and the leaders of Afghan reactionaries so (?freely use) Pakistan territory for subversive activities against Democratic Afghanistan.

Besides, one can hardly avoid the fact that up until now, the United States-Pakistani agreement on mutual assistance and defense is still in force. In the framework of that agreement, Pakistan continues to receive (?weapons) from the United States of America. In other words, the military and political structure continues to exist. (?The agreement in 1954) serves the imperialists' and reactionaries' aims in the area. And today, the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan has become a dividing line of a struggle, not between the supporters and foes of Islam, as the West and certain propaganda organs of Pakistan are trying to present the situation, but between the people of Afghanistan on the one hand and reactionary imperialist circles on the other. The issue of who Pakistan is for and whom it's against has a direct link with that country's intentions to take part in the movement of nonalinement. Pakistan's public understands the serious responsibility taken by a country which states its agreement with the principles of the movement of nonalinement. Therefore, in statements and in the press, the government [word indistinct] to regear the country's foreign policy so as to make it in full accordance with those principles. The eminent Baluchi figure (Sir Mohammad Marri) for instance, has, in an interview for the newspaper MUSLIM called on the government to change its foreign policy and take into consideration the national interests and the situation on the border. He also came out in support for the Afghan revolution and condemned the intrigues against it by reactionary forces, both inside the country and abroad.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH PAKISTAN--The Soviet Union is increasing the range of goods it is buying from Pakistan this year. This was agreed in a protocol signed in Islamabad recently on the development of trade agreements between the two countries. For the first time the USSR will be getting leather goods, cotton, yarn and handicraft goods. The trade turnover will be nearly 20 percent higher this year than last, with the two sides exchanging goods of equal value. The main Soviet exports to Pakistan will still be machinery and equipment. There will be also large deliveries of cement and kerosene, which Pakistan needs badly. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 May 79 LD]

THAILAND, OTHER MEMBERS OPPOSE MILITARIZATION OF ASEAN

ID311012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] We present for your listening the commentator's column from today's issue of PRAVDA, which is devoted to problems of Southeast Asia. The author of the commentary, Vsevolod Kalinin, writes:

Kriangsak Chamanan, the prime minister of Thailand, recently made a statement to the effect that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--ASEAN-- does not intend at this time to turn into a military bloc. Similar statements have also been made recently in the capitals of other countries belonging to the organization. Thus, in the words of Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, the Malaysian defense minister, the latest events in Indochina cannot be a reason for creating a military alliance based on the association. ASEAN will never be turned into a militaristic pact, writes the weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, propounding the point of view of the Indonesian Government.

Whey did representatives of the five countries belonging to this economic grouping need to reaffirm once again the unwillingness of the association to take the path of militarization? It is quite obvious that the formation of a military bloc in Southeast Asia would sharply aggravate the situation in the region. And it is such a deterioration of the political climate in Southeast Asia that the external forces which are trying to set the ASEAN states against their neighbors in Indochina are trying to bring about. Emissaries of various ranks from Beijing and Washington plying between the ASEAN countries, noisy propaganda beamed from those capitals to the region, U.S. warships which have been making more frequent calls at local ports in the past few months, the Huaqiao organizing anti-Vietnamese campaigns on Beijing's orders--this is a far from complete list of the means by which pressure is brought to bear externally on the five in order to push them onto the path of militarization.

The intrigues by the forces of imperialism and reaction find support in certain circles within the association. The statements to the effect that ASEAN does not intend to become a military bloc and that it remains neutral toward events in Indochina are a reply to those intrigues. Such a stand reflects the striving by the peoples of the region to prevent a recurrence of the recent past when imperialism drew certain of the ASEAN countries into war, contrary to their national interests. Of particular importance is the fact that Thailand, the only ASEAN member-country which borders directly on other states in Indochina, has reaffirmed its determination to avoid military confrontation with them.

THAI ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES BLAMED ON PRC, WEST

OW040846 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 3 Jun 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan emphatically pointed out recently that Thailand's foreign trade losses are growing fast and have become a serious problem. According to preliminary statistics, Thailand's foreign trade deficit is expected to exceed 1.5 billion U.S. dollars this year or, in other words, will break all previous records. Meanwhile, the amount that Thailand needs to maintain a balance in its international payments is running further into the red. This will affect the country's domestic economic growth rate, which is already below the planned target level and will also have some adverse effect on the people's living standards. Over the past 3 years, the prices of some consumer goods have increased more than 20 times. All this indicates that the country is indeed running into serious economic difficulties.

What are the causes of these economic difficulties? According to many observers, the most important one is Thailand's utter economic dependence on the Western world. In other words, it leans onesidedly to the West in its foreign economic relationship. The big capitalist powers have suffered one economic crisis after another. Like a man with a contagious disease, he will pass on the disease to whoever maintains close ties with him.

Noteworthy is the fact that due to the Beijing leadership's foreign economic policy, the Thai exporters, including the local Overseas Chinese merchants, have suffered considerable losses. Beijing has begun to edge Thailand out of the sales market for traditional Thai commodities such as rice, textile goods, nonferrous metals and mineral products. As for Thailand-China bilateral trade, the THAI NEWS AGENCY wrote worriedly, in the foreseeable future "it seems there will again be an imbalance in favor of China." Smuggling Chinese goods into Thailand is also a matter meriting attention. Such smuggling activities have sharply increased, and the volume of smuggled Chinese goods has almost tripled as compared with the late 1960's. As to the so-called "friendly prices" China has designated for certain goods, they are nothing but a tactic designed to seize another's market. Beijing's foreign trade organs have obviously adopted this tactic for the purpose of edging out, from the Thai domestic market, the export goods of competitors from other Southeast Asian countries, including the local Overseas Chinese, and of sowing discord among ASEAN countries. There is another purpose far beyond the commercial scope, which greatly worries the people. According to a report carried in a May issue of the British paper THE OBSERVER, the Beijing leadership has set as a precondition for providing Thailand with Chinese petroleum products: Thailand's consent to help ship weapons from China to its pro-Beijing agents in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In other words, Beijing is making use of economic relations to aggravate international tension and endanger security in Southeast Asia. It is therefore obvious that the economic policies pursued by China and the big capitalist powers are, to a great degree, "jackals from the same lair."

INCREASING SOVIET-PHILIPPINES COOPERATION NOTED

LD040928 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] "On Saturday, the 2d of June, the public of the Soviet Union and the Philippines mark the third anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Our observer Igor Mikhaylov comments:"

The peoples of the two countries began to show an interest in each other long before diplomatic relations were established: This was manifested in the field of cultural projects. When diplomatic relations were established bilateral contacts began to develop more intensively.

"Lately, for instance, the Soviet Union has become one of the Philippines' major trade partners." The Soviet Union makes considerable purchases of the Philippines' sugar and other products. This enables the latter [to] steer clear of fluctuations on the international capitalist market and helps to stabilize the national economy.

A vivid example of Soviet-Philippines cooperation based on the principles of respect, equality and mutual benefit, is provided by the activities of the joint Soviet-Philippines shipping company. With Soviet technical assistance, new plants and hydropower stations have been put into successful operation. The USSR, unlike capitalist investors, does not require special rights and privileges affecting a country's sovereignty. Recent years have seen the development of Soviet-Philippines cultural contacts: A considerable impetus in this respect was provided by the agreement on cultural cooperation signed by Mrs Imelda Marcos during her visit to the USSR last year. Exchanges are now going on of artistic groups and performers, art exhibition and films. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries has provided convincing evidence of cooperation.

Philippines Minister on Friendship

LD040950 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Manila, June 4, TASS--Blas Ople, secretary of labour of the Philippines, chairman of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, declared for the further development of relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union, for stronger mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries and for broader mutually beneficial cooperation.

The minister stressed that his government firmly supports the policy of developing cooperation with all states irrespective of difference in their social and political systems.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES INDIAN PRIME MINISTER'S ENVOY

LD311346 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 31, TASS--The government and people of Vietnam will continue striving for consolidation of the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Republic of India, said Pham Van Dong, the prime minister of the Government of the SRV at a meeting with Dinesh Singh, a special envoy of India's prime minister, who had come on a friendly visit to Vietnam. This visit, Pham Van Dong emphasized, has been another step in deepening mutual understanding between the two countries. The prime minister of SRV Government expressed gratitude to the Indian people for the resolute support of the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people and their just struggle against the Beijing hegemonists.

Dinesh Singh, who had handed a message from India's Premier Morarji Desai to Pham Van Dong, also expressed the Indian people's sincere desire for the all-round development of friendship and cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for the sake of peace, security and stability in Asia.

Results of Talks

LD020612 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

["Relations of Friendship and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, June 1, TASS--Dinesh Singh, a special envoy of India's prime minister, has ended his friendly visit to Vietnam. Both sides believe that the countries of South and Southeast Asia should work for [words indistinct] develop the relations of friendship and cooperation, to fight for peace and stability in those regions, to make a contribution to the cause of defending world peace, says a report on the results of the negotiations which has been published here. Vietnam and India will continue exerting every effort towards stronger solidarity with the non-alignment movement, to fight against any attempts to split and undermine the movement.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the visit made a considerable contribution to the development and consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

VIETNAMESE PAPER CITED ON CONTINUING CHINESE 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD030528 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

["Beijing Continues Provocations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, June 2, TASS--Beijing continues armed provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, violates the territorial integrity of the SRV, and conducts instigatory propaganda in provinces bordering on Vietnam, the army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes editorially today.

The Chinese authorities, the newspaper points out, constantly infiltrate Huaqiao into the SRV for reconnaissance and subversive activities, for organizing unrest and a slanderous campaign among local population. Special centres have been set up in China for the training of spies and saboteurs from among Vietnam's national minorities for their subsequent infiltration into our country. Vietnam's security bodies exposes and arrested a number of Chinese spies operating in border areas. The spies testified that the Chinese authorities ordered them to engage in activities aimed at sabotaging production, at undermining the public order, and at heightening tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The ruling circles of China, emphasises QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, should immediately cease hostile actions against the Vietnamese people.

WEST'S 'RAPACIOUS EXPLOITATION' OF INDONESIAN OIL HIT

LD030732 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta, June 2, TASS--The penetration of foreign capital into Indonesia's economy is being intensified. The eyes of Western and Japanese businessmen are riveted primarily to the oil wealth of the country. As was stated by the minister of mining affairs and energy, Subroto, the American oil corporation Caltex alone now controls 50 per cent of the oil output in the country, whereas the state oil company Pertamina accounts only for six per cent of the oil production in the country.

The exploitation of Indonesia's oil wealth brings fabulous profits to Western oil giants. Apart from profits received through the imposed inequitable agreements, foreign corporations earn money on the marketing of Indonesian oil which they have actually monopolized. As a result, huge sums of foreign currency that Indonesia needs for national construction go to monopoly vaults.

Monopolies are frustrating by all means the attempts of the government to restrict their rule in the economy of the development country. The rapacious exploitation of Indonesia's natural wealth, the desire of Western countries to preserve its role as a raw appendage are giving rise to protests of the country's public.

INDONESIA BANS DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE PROPAGANDA MATERIALS

OW041204 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 4 Jun 79 OW

[Text] The Indonesian Foreign Ministry has once again reminded all foreign diplomatic missions in Jakarta that they must observe the regulation banning imports and distribution in the country of any published materials in the Chinese language. This regulation was promulgated early this year for the purpose of preventing sabotage by Chinese propaganda materials. But the Chinese special agents have utilized the diplomatic legation to continuously distribute such propaganda materials.

POPE MEETS WITH POLISH LEADERS, VISITS GNIEZNO

LD041426 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, continues his visit to Poland. He has been received in Warsaw by the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Edward Gierek, and by the chairman of the State Council, Henryk Jablonski. After Warsaw the pope visited the city of Gniezno, which more than 40 years [as heard] ago was the first capital of the Polish state. There he said mass. Today the pope arrives in Czechstochowa. This is the first visit by the primate of the Roman Catholic Church to a socialist country.

BREZHNEV VISIT TO HUNGARY STRENGTHENS TIES, WORLD PEACE

LD041728 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Here is a note by journalist Boris Rodionov on the results of the official friendly visit to Hungary by the Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev:

This visit was full of profound political significance. Its significance goes beyond the bounds of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary, writes Boris Rodionov. The visit confirmed once more that our parties and peoples consider Soviet-Hungarian fraternal cooperation an important factor in strengthening the socialist community and widening its international influence. During more than three decades, a well constructed system of relations has evolved between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries in every sphere and at every level, from interstate and interparty relations right down to exchanges of experiences between related enterprises. Of course, a special place is occupied by relations at the highest level, and within these by the visits of party and government delegations. Such visits make possible a far-reaching examination of the prospects for cooperation, a summary of results, and decisions on prospects over a number of years.

On the last day of the visit, a joint statement was signed. This document, which is of great political significance, is the program of the unity of action by the Soviet Union and Hungary in perfecting bilateral relations and in cooperation realized in the international (?arena). Soviet-Hungarian relations are developing dynamically in the most varied areas of life. The guiding role, of course, is played by relations between our parties, which will develop still further in the coming years. Economic cooperation is deepening, too, as is production specialization and joint production. The paths to solving the main questions of economic cooperation were indicated at the March meeting in Moscow by Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar. The efficiency and quality of our economic relations will intensify further as a result. To cite but one specific example from the economic chronicle of recent days, Boris Rodionov writes: Hungarian engineering workers are taking part in the manufacture of equipment for atomic power stations being built in CEMA countries.

The visit by the Soviet party and government delegation also gave fresh impetus to scientific and cultural cooperation. A separate agreement was signed on this by the two countries' foreign ministers.

A splendid example of cooperation is the fact that during the spring, plays by Hungarian authors featured in the programs of 128 Soviet theaters.

It has become a norm in Soviet-Hungarian relations that we approach each other's particularities with attentiveness and--in the fullest sense of the term--with good will, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized in his speech in Budapest. What is more, we consider our friends' interests and problems to be our own and give them attention as if they were. This is why we can call relations between socialist countries not only friendly but also fraternal. The deepening and enrichment of Soviet-Hungarian friendship, cooperation, fraternity and unity is organically linked to the convergence of the peoples and countries of the socialist community. The countries of the socialist community are taking stands with increasing harmony and effectiveness in the international arena.

This was shown by the meeting held in Budapest not long ago of the Warsaw Pact member states' Foreign Ministers Committee. [word indistinct] We are struggling to make detente in Europe and all over the world irreversible and for political detente to be (?followed) by military detente. [word indistinct] We are struggling against aggressive imperialist powers and the (?endeavors) of the Beijing hegemonists. We are satisfied that the day is approaching when the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons will be signed in Vienna.

The Soviet people were pleased to note that Comrade Janos Kadar in his speech set great store by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's personal (?efforts) in defense of peace.

The Soviet people (?have been satisfied) by the results of the party and government delegation visit to Hungary. We express our conviction that the visit to Budapest helps strengthen the fraternal ties between our countries and peoples and consolidate world peace.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES PROPAGANDA, POLITICAL WORK IN GDR

LD300923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, visited the GDR 21-26 May in accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the SED and acquainted itself with the experience of the SED's activity in propaganda and mass political work.

The delegation was received by J. Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

NATO COUNCIL DECISIONS SEEN AS CONTRARY TO SALT, DETENTE

LD050202 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the recent session of the NATO Military Planning Committee in Evere, Belgium, there has been a session of the NATO Council at the Hague. Our observer Oleg Anichkin comments:

According to press reports, the participants of the latest NATO session at foreign ministers level concentrated on military matters. They discussed ways of boosting the military potential of the alliance and updating its armaments. The session decided to modernize the NATO nuclear missile capability in Western Europe, which means in practice the deployment of new types of medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads which would be targeted at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

These objectives were confirmed in a statement by the NATO general secretary, Joseph Luns, who spoke of the need to give a new dimension to the NATO military policy in Europe. Both at the Hague and in Evere NATO officials discussed ways of improving its infrastructure, which is to be achieved by expanding its facilities in different West European countries. All these problems were discussed at the session by West German Foreign Minister Genscher, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and other participants. Western newspapers have covered their statements in considerable detail, despite the fact that the NATO foreign ministers conference met behind closed doors. This creates the impression that the NATO leaders wanted to give publicity to their discussions at the Hague. Observers watching the session also note statements by its participants about the importance of maintaining European peace. This reveals a dual approach by the NATO leadership to vital problems of Europe and other regions. While welcoming the forthcoming signing of SALT II the NATO officials on the other hand have been developing plans of modernizing their nuclear forces in Western Europe.

The newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU said the NATO leaders see only one way of conducting successful talks on limiting the arms race: They want to conduct a speedy modernization of their nuclear potential. The NATO leaders argue that new and even more destructive weapon systems have to be deployed in Western Europe because of an alleged Soviet military threat. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries cannot ignore the fact that the NATO powers are stubbornly dodging any agreement which could produce a mutually acceptable solution of the problem of ensuring mutual security. The NATO leaders also argue that the Soviet Union now have medium-range nuclear missiles but these weapons have been developed as a countermeasure to NATO nuclear missiles deployed in Western Europe and off its shores which are directed against the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The Soviet Union on its part has proposed on several occasions to open negotiations on these weapons but there has been no answer to these proposals. This goes to prove that there is no substance in allegations about a Soviet military threat based on its medium-range missiles. The latest NATO conference has proved that the policies of its leaders can only obstruct international relaxation and erode the cause of peace and security.

The final communique by the recent session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization called on the NATO countries to avoid steps that would spoil the international situation in Europe and increase military tension. The communique stressed the importance of limiting the arms race and of embarking on a policy of relaxation in the military field and on a policy of disarmament. The Warsaw Treaty countries feel that international security should be achieved not by whipping up the arms race, but by limiting nuclear weapons and missiles and by limiting conventional weapons on the principles of reciprocity.

U.S. BECOMING 'REAL MASTER' OF BASES ON CYPRUS

LD040945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Mkrtchyan under "The Press Gives Evidence" rubric: "Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] Alarming reports are coming in from the Mediterranean region regarding the NATO military's new plans for galvanizing this aggressive bloc's activity in the region bordering on the Near East. According to the journal IKONES published in Nicosia, Britain and the United States are expanding their military cooperation with a view to using Cyprus' territory in the interests of Western imperialist circles.

In the NATO bloc's strategic plans, IKONES writes, Larnaca Airport figures as a reserve which the British RAF may use if necessary, including in the event of an aggravation in the Near East situation. U.S. military airmen, the journal continues, are making flights with Phantom-type aircraft from the British base of Akrotiri. In the airspace over Larnaca International Airport the U.S. pilots are holding training sessions simulating takeoff and landing.

IKONES has also previously reported that U.S. efforts are turning Cyprus into a center of international espionage. U-2 reconnaissance aircraft based at Akrotiri are conducting espionage activity in the Near and Middle East regions, while the SR-71A strategic spy plane is making flights from Cyprus to Japan, according to the journal. In both cases the main target of the espionage is the Soviet Union. Everything attests, IKONES concludes, that the United States is becoming the real master of the bases on the island.

TASS SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH CYPRUS INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

LD022127 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, June 2, TASS--An agreement between TASS and the Bureau of Governmental Information of Cyprus was signed here today. Under the agreement, the TASS news service is to be received by the Bureau of the Governmental Information of Cyprus. The agreement is yet another step on the way of development and consolidation of relations between Cyprus and the Soviet Union, including in exchanging information, said Director of the Bureau M. Christodoulou.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS NINTH CONGRESS

Cunhal Congress Report

LD012038 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

["The Aims and Tasks of Portuguese Communists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Barreiro, June 1, TASS--Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, stressed in his report to the party's congress that preparations for the congress demonstrated again the effectiveness of inner-party democracy, its militant and constructive spirit, its deep class roots and its loyalty to the interests of the people and the homeland. The development of the political situation in the country, he said, showed the correctness of the conclusions and recommendations of the eighth party congress.

This period is characterised by an onslaught of reaction, by attempts to restore the positions of capitalists, imperialists and landlords as well as by large-scale class struggles, increased political consciousness of the mass of the people and their increased awareness of the need for protecting and consolidating democracy.

He said that at the end of 1978 and the beginning of 1979 reaction mounted in an all-out offensive against the democratic regime with a view to ultimately abolishing it. But the reactionary forces failed to destroy revolutionary gains and the democratic regime. Nationalization and the agrarian reform withstood all the attacks. Alvaro Cunhal said that the struggle of the masses is the main form of defence of revolutionary gains and of the democratic regime.

The general secretary of the party stressed that ways of overcoming the present political and economic crisis in Portugal can be found only within the framework of the constitution and democratic institutions. The Communist Party, he said, came up with a proposal on the platform of a democratic alternative which rests on such basic principles as stability of the democratic regime and respect for the Constitution, ensurance of civil rights and liberties, improvement of the living standards of the working people and the middle sections of the population, a reform of the education system and development of culture in the interests of the people, the unity of the armed forces, national unity and territorial integrity, establishment of relations of friendship and cooperation with all peoples of the world, and correction of the government's illegal actions and decisions. These principles indicate the right way to solving national problems, to ensuring the defence of democracy and of national independence.

A. Cunhal said that the Portuguese Communist Party is always willing together with the Socialist Party and other democratic forces to analyse all questions relating to the government crisis and ways to resolve it. The national problems, he said, can be solved only with the participation of the Communist Party and the working people and never contrary to them. Alvaro Cunhal then pointed to the need for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the working people and condemned attempts to divide the trade union movement in Portugal. He urged all democrats, especially the communists and socialists, to establish greater mutual understanding, to draw closer together and to take joint actions.

Speaking of the activities of his party, Alvaro Cunhal said that over 50,000 people have joined the party since its 8th congress and the number of primary organizations has increased from 7 to 9 thousand. The Portuguese communists, he said, consider their national tasks inseparable from international ones and are guided by the ideals of proletarian internationalism.

Meeting on Results

LD041246 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Barreiro, June 4, TASS--A large meeting, devoted to the conclusion of the Ninth Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party, was held here. It was attended by tens of thousands of working people who arrived from all parts of the country. The meeting resolved into a demonstration of the monolithic unity of the Portuguese Communist Party, its indissoluble links with the masses, its loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the PCP, thanked the guests of the congress for their active solidarity with the Porguguese revolution and stressed that the Portuguese communists have always been and remain loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Despite internal and external pressure we shall always be true friends of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, of the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, for peace and social progress. They will always be able to rely on our solidarity under any circumstances. Speaking of the congress results he stressed their importance for the party's successful work in the period ahead. The successes of the party, and growth of its membership are due first of all to the unity and cohesion that are characteristic of the party. This unity rests on the solid basis of Marxism-Leninism, and the party's deep class roots accounting for its loyalty to the cause of defence of national and the people's interests. The onslaught of reaction on the main revolutionary gains, the policy of restoration of the positions of capitalists, landlords and imperialists, far from resolving, further aggravate national problems. To overcome the crisis now experienced by the country, A. Cunhal said, it is necessary to establish a democratic government and to pursue a democratic policy in the interests of the entire people. The Ninth Congress of the PCP reaffirmed the readiness of the Portuguese communists to discuss jointly with the socialists and other forces concerned all the questions of resolving the crisis. In Portugal today, Alvaro Cunhal said, the growing influence and prestige of the Communist Party meets the interests of the entire Portuguese people, the interests of the homeland.

The meeting was also addressed by the heads of the delegations of the CPSU, the FRELIMO party (the People's Republic of Mozambique), the Communist Party of Vietnam, the MPLA-Workers' Party (the People's Republic of Angola).

NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD311443 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 May 79 p 36 LD

[Kjell Dragnes dispatch: "Labor Party Leadership Meets Soviet Leaders"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 May--The Kiev transmitter, acid precipation, Svalbard, contingency stockpiling of military hardware, joint exercises and the Hopen aircraft crash are some of the topics which the Norwegian Labor Party [DNA] delegation led by Party Chairman Reiulf Steen has discussed so far with Soviet representatives in Moscow.

The DNA delegation which, apart from Steen, includes party Deputy Chairman and Environment Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland; Tor Halvorsen, chairman of the National Federation of Labor, Storting President Guttorm Hansen; Tor Andreassen, Board member of the National Federation of Labor, and journalist Arne Karstad, arrived in Moscow Tuesday following an invitation from the CPSU Central Committee. They have had, and will have, occasion to discuss several questions with top leaders in the Central Committee.

On Thursday the delegation held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov on a number of bilateral questions.

"The talks were very frank," Reiulf Steen said. The topics included some to which the Russians constantly return--allied joint exercises in Norway, contingency stockpiling and Svalbard policy. Zemskov's views are similar to what has been expressed in earlier talks and in the Soviet press."

Trivial

"Zemskov strongly emphasized that the Soviet Union strictly observes the provisions of the Svalbard treaty and recognizes Norway's rights and obligations under the treaty," Steen said.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister also raised again the question of the Hopen aircraft crash, but concluded by saying that the Soviet Union really regards the matter as trivial. The Norwegian delegation also had an opportunity to submit Norway's views on bilateral questions and issues which have caused conflict.

"We stressed that we display much care and caution in military activities in northern Norway and emphasized our self-imposed restrictions on not allowing the deployment of nuclear weapons or the presence of foreign bases in Norway in peacetime.

"We believe that the Russians should perhaps place greater emphasis on such questions rather than on others which we regard as less important," Steen said.

The questions of the Barents Sea demarcation line was not raised.

The Kiev Transmitter

However, there has been opportunity to raise more specific questions, such as that of the Kiev transmitter, for example. Its increased activity was discussed at the Soviet all-union Central Council of Trade Unions with its chairman, Aleksey Shibayev. "We were informed that technical adjustment of the installation is now in progress," National Federation of Labor Chairman Tor Halvorsen said. However, they promised to convey our view to the proper authorities.

"Interference has increased recently, and before we left, the association of telecommunications staff asked me to raise the question," Halvorsen said.

Acid Precipitation

Environment Minister Gro Harlem Brudtland has also taken the opportunity to continue with the Russians the dialog on acid precipitation. During his visit last year he was assured of basic Soviet support for a convention against drifting atmospheric pollution. A draft convention has now been drawn up and a ministerial meeting is planned for later in the year.

"I was given a positive reception by the chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, which deals with these questions," he said. "It is not disputed that a convention against acid precipitation must be extended to include other forms of pollution which affect other countries. Yuriy Izrael, the chairman of the state committee, cited mercury compounds as an example."

Will the question of human rights be raised?

The Russians themselves raised the question during a meeting at the Supreme Soviet with Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union. The delegation will not say whether it proposes to take up specific cases.

We will handle this from the viewpoint of whether we can achieve real results, Storting President Guttorm Hansen said.

On Friday the delegation is to visit the Central Committee for talks with Politburo member and party ideologist Mikhail Suslov. The meeting with Suslov and other top leaders shows that the Russians place great store on the visit--the first by the DNA to Moscow since 1923, when Martin Tranmael and Erling Falk visitedthe Soviet capital.

DAYAN ARRIVES IN CAIRO FOR TALKS ON NORMALIZATION

LD041044 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 4, TASS--It is reported from Egypt that [Israeli] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan arrived in Cairo today for a "semi-official" visit. The purpose of his visit is preparation for "talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries."

Observers say that talks between Egypt and Israel are beginning at a time when the Israeli Government took a decision last Sunday to establish one more Israeli settlement on the West Bank of the River Jordan while the occupation authorities began today clearing the ground for it by pulling down the houses of Palestinian Arabs.

15TH ANNIVERSARY OF PLO, PRESENT ROLE LAUDED

LD041025 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Andrey (Natsyn) commentary: "A Political Pioneer for the Palestinian Arab People"]

[Excerpts] At present the Palestinian people and their friends throughout the world are marking the 15th anniversary of the PLO. Our commentator Andrey (Natsyn) writes:

At the end of May and the beginning of June 1964, Jerusalem witnessed an event that has played a very important role in the Palestinian Arab people's struggle for their national rights. The Palestine National Council, which convened in Jerusalem, announced the formation of the PLO and approved the Palestinian National Charter, which became the program of the PLO. The PLO was formed in accordance with a resolution of the Arab summit conference held in Cairo in January 1964. This resolution was directly associated with Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir then Egyptian president and the greatest leader of the Arab national liberation movement, who confirmed that the Palestinian Arab people should lead the struggle for their rights. Whatever the part played by the other Arab leaders in forming the PLO, it is clear that [word indistinct] the event came as a result of the strong renaissance of the Palestinian national liberation movement. It is no coincidence that the Fatah organization, the pioneer Palestinian resistance movement, was established at the time as well.

It has played an important role in first gaining recognition as a sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people on the Arab level and later on the international level. The political line of the PLO has become another source of its strength. The more mature PLO policy becomes, the more successes the Palestinians achieve in their gallant struggle. The basis of this success, first and foremost, is the anti-imperialist line. It clearly sees that the enemy of the Palestinian Arab people is not only Zionism, but first and foremost, international imperialism. This has become clearer particularly since the conclusion of the Camp David capitulatory deal under the U.S. auspices. Therefore, the political program for national unity adopted in January 1979 at the 14th session of Palestine National Council includes an appeal for struggle against all sorts of so-called American-style settlements in the Middle East.

This appeal was practically embodied at the meeting of the Arab foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad, when Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, requested a boycott of As-Sadat's regime and of American imperialist interests in the region.

The Palestinian people are not alone in their gallant struggle. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as all progressive forces in the world stand firmly by their side. The Soviet Union very well knows and highly appreciates what Yasir 'Arafat said about an alliance with the Soviet Union. He described it as the strategic line of the Palestinian revolution.

Soviet-Palestinian relations are developing successfully. This is indicated by several visits made by PLO, delegations to our country. Soviet citizens wish, on marking the 15th anniversary of the PLO the Palestinian Arab people the further closing of their ranks within the framework of the organization in the cause of achieving more successes in the struggle against imperialism.

SULTAN QABUS 'SERVANT' SERVING 'THREE MASTERS'

LD040959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS commentator Yu. Tyssovskiy "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Mkrtchyan: "Servant With Three Masters"]

[Text] The meagerly staffed pro-imperialist Near East orchestra has been supplemented by a new soloist. Heaven knows how talented he is, but when there are no fish even a crab is a fish, as they say. Sultan Qabus of Oman, the same man who is virtually alone among the Arabs in supporting As-Sadat, has been granted a platform on the pages of the New York TIMES. He has performed his part, without deviating one iota from his instructions from across the Atlantic. "The Arabian Peninsula is a target region for the Soviet Union," the sultan announced. "You," he appealed to Washington, "must not allow the Russians to undermine the positions of your friends and accordingly your own positions."

Naturally Qabus did not explain clearly whom the Soviet Union was actually threatening and how.

Everyone knows whose voice he uses to sing his part. His 12,000-strong army has British aircraft and warships at its disposal and it is commanded by 665 British officers. Propped up by British bayonets, Qabus has at the same time agreed to place at the Pentagon's disposal the strategic air base on the island of Al-Masirah and make it a stopover on the way to the Diego Garcia base. Having lost his direct patron--the shah of Iran--the sultan has found a new one in the person of As-Sadat. After the recall of the Iranian punitive corps from Oman he invited Egyptian contingents to suppress the country's patriotic forces. According to some figures there are 7,000-12,000 Egyptian soldiers and officers there.

You can expect nothing else from "a servant with three masters," TASS commentator Yu. Tyssovskiy notes.

PRAVDA ON MUTUAL ADVANTAGE OF USSR-IRANIAN ECONOMIC LINKS

LD041511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[V. Ivanenko article: "USSR-Iran: On a Basis of Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and Iran are neighbors. The border between these two states is 2,500 km long. As a good neighbor is supposed to, the Soviet state does much to insure that our border is a border of peace and friendship. Economic cooperation plays an important role here.

Even ill wishers cannot fail to recognize the tremendous positive role which this cooperation plays for the boosting of our southern neighbors' national economy. Thanks to the Soviet Union's assistance, modern new sectors such as ferrous metallurgy, the mining and coal industry and gas pipeline transportation have emerged in Iran and a contribution has been made to developing heavy machine building, the power industry and the training of national cadres, to constructing elevators and so forth. Even a simple enumeration of the projects (88 of the 147 have already been completed) testifies to the role played by Soviet-Iranian cooperation.

The biggest project is the Esfahan metallurgical plant, Iran's only ferrous metallurgy enterprise, which has a complete production cycle with a capacity of 550,000 tons of steel per year and which has its own coal and raw materials base. The creation of this plant is certainly a milestone in the history of the development of the Iranian economy. For decades Iran was forced to purchase all ferrous metal goods abroad. The Iranian's unsuccessful appeal for assistance to the Western monopolies came up against the latter reluctance to help Iran to free itself from foreign dependence. The main "argument" buttressing the Western countries' negative attitude toward this idea was the fact that Iran supposedly possessed neither the iron ore nor the coking coal necessary to produce ferrous metals. The Soviet Union alone reacted with understanding to the Iranian request for creation of a national metallurgical industry.

The metallurgical plant's output has found a wide market in Iran and has made it possible to reduce currency expenditure considerably by reducing imports. According to the official data of the national metallurgical corporation, this saving totals about $200 million per year. It should also be noted that, according to Iranian economists, the Esfahan metallurgical plant is operating profitably. The total profits from sales of metallurgical output amounted to about $35 million for the 1973-1977 period.

The plant again has resumed work following the February revolution and is considerably exceeding its design indicators in terms of certain production types. The construction of the second phase of the metallurgical plant is currently being completed. The commissioning of this phase will enable Iran to meet its steel requirements still more fully.

It should be noted that the plant is practically independent of raw materials and materials imports. Soviet geologists together with their Iranian colleagues discovered large reserves of iron ore in Iran whose quality is so high that it needs practically no enrichment and also coking coal deposits sufficient for plant operations for several decades.

The Esfahan metallurgical plant has provided the impetus for creating a whole complex of other attendant enterprises--something which has resulted in increased employment, developments in housing construction, improvements in the communications network and the economic development of Esfahan and the region as a whole.

The Soviet Union's deliveries to Iran of equipment for industrial and other enterprises and also the services provided by Soviet specialists are paid for by exports of Iranian gas to the USSR. Particular mention must be made of this question since it is the subject of slander and insinuations by a certain section of the Western press.

For many years the gas flares burned day and night over Iran's southern oil deposits. The casinghead gas is dissolved in the oil (at about 140 cubic meters per ton) and is brought up to the surface when the oil is extracted. [paragraph continues]

The Western monopolies, which for decades rapaciously plundered Iran's mineral wealth and which obtained billion-dollar profits, refused to forgo even a small part of their profits in order to utilize this extremely valuable power industry and chemical industry raw material. The gas was flared without bringing the Iranian people a single rial in profit. But gas, like oil, is among the types of raw materials whose stocks are irreplaceable.

In 1965 Iran appealed to the Soviet Union to help it use at least part of this raw material. The advantage proved to be mutual. In return for its gas, Iran began to receive the machinery and equipment so necessary for the development of an independent national economy. The Soviet Union no longer needed to lay a large gas pipeline from the east to the republics of the Soviet Transcaucasus since gas could be supplied to there from Iran.

In the fall of 1970 Iranian casinghead gas began to reach the USSR. About 70 billion cubic meters of gas have now been supplied. But Iran has not definitively resolved its gas problem. Over the same period, according to the figures of the National Iranian Oil Company, over 200 billion cubic meters of casinghead gas was flared.

The Western press's fabrications regarding "the Soviets' plundering of the national resources" of Iran are thus sheer falsehood. Quite the opposite, the Soviet Union, guided by the principles of good neighborliness, is taking steps to use these resources to the benefit of Iran itself. It is appropriate to recall that gas is not only supplied via the trans-Iranian gas pipeline to the Soviet Union, but is also used for Iran's domestic needs.

Some time ago a multilateral project for the supply of Iranian gas to the FRG, France, Austria and Czechoslovakia via Soviet territory was examined. The relevant contracts were concluded at the end of 1975. This multilateral project provided for gas being sold to these countries on the Soviet-Iranian border, but the Soviet Union itself would consume this gas in its own southern regions while the West European countries and Czechoslovakia would be supplied with an equivalent quantity of gas from other Soviet deposits.

The Soviet Union will thus render services only for the hypothetical transit of Iranian gas and the advantage of concluding such a multilateral deal for all those taking part has frequently been stressed. In particular, as a result of its implementation Iran would acquire a stable long-term (up to the year 2003) market for the sale of its gas and, naturally, considerable currency revenue from it.

Returning to Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation, it should be noted that it differs advantageously from Iran's cooperation with the capitalist states. Everyone knows that the Soviet Union does not seek superprofits and does not make its economic and technical aid conditional on any political advantages.

A graphic expression of this cooperation is the fact that at the tempestuous time of the Iranian revolution, when many foreign specialists, including businessmen of all stripes, were fleeing Iran, Soviet specialists remained in their jobs.

Coming out in support of the Iranian revolution, Soviet people express their readiness to continue to develop all-round relations with our southern neighbor. "Like all sincere champions of peace, progress and the peoples' independence," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has noted, "we welcome the victory of this revolution which put an end to the despotic, oppressive regime which had turned the country into an object of exploitation and a base of support for foreign imperialism. [paragraph continues]

We wish success and prosperity to the new, revolutionary Iran and hope that the relations of good neighborliness between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran will be fruitfully developed under the new conditions on the firm basis of mutual respect, goodwill and noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

KHUZESTAN'S GOVERNOR GENERAL ON UNREST IN PROVINCE

LD041710 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, June 4, TASS--It was announced here that the state of emergency was lifted in the town of Khorramshahr where clashes between different ethnic groupings took place last week. According to official data, 37 people were killed and some 200 people were wounded in the clashes. The situation in the town of Khorramshahr and in Khuzestan Province, the main oil-bearing area of Iran, remains tense, however. Arabs who make up the biggest part of the population of Khuzestan demand the granting of autonomy to the province.

Governor of the province, commander of Iran's Navy Admiral Madani said that the unrest in Khuzestan was provoked by the pro-shah elements and by agents of the former political police SAVAK who are hiding to avoid trial. He said the Iranian authorities also have irrefutable proofs about the involvement in these events of one of the closest advisers of the overthrown shah, Iran's former ambassador in the United States Zahedi. According to Madani, 14 million dollars was allocated for financing of the subversive activity in Khuzestan.

TASS CITES IRAN'S TUDEH PARTY LEADER INTERVIEW

LD041752 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 4, TASS--The People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) urges millions of Iranian workers and peasants to rally around the program to establish a democratic Islamic republic and ensure free participation of the people in the country's political life, it was stated in an interview given to the Beirut weekly AN NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DWALI by Nuroodin Kianouri, first secretary of the Tudeh Central Committee. He urged the country's leadership to abrogate all the secret political, economic and military agreements concluded with foreign states under the shah regime, to dismiss all supporters of the monarchy from the Iranian Army and to set up a new army on democratic principles. The Tudeh Party, he stressed, comes out for the nationalisation of all foreign companies and capital, as well as the property of the compradore bourgeoisie.

Speaking of the party's stand on the question of autonomy, Nuroodin Kianuri noted that it was based on the demand to grant all the national minorities the right to self-determination within a united independent and democratic Iran.

The forces of imperialism and its agents in Iran have not given up the idea of doing away with the gains of the Iranian revolution. The task of the 135 CIA agents smuggled into Iran recently, the first secretary of the Tudeh Central Committee said, is to organise the assassination of several political and religious leaders, keep up a state of chaos and instability in the country, and restore the monarchy.

Nuroodin Kianouri said that his party, as all the progressive forces of Iran, came out for the development of traditionally friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

The joint experience of our struggle against imperialism, he stressed, proves that the USSR is a true friend of the Iranian people and the Iranian revolution.

SHAH COMPARED WITH 'FLYING DUTCHMAN' SHIP WITHOUT REFUGE

LD042344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A report from the Mexican capital says that the Mexican Government's decision to grant Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the former shah of Iran, a 90-day tourist visa has aroused a wrathful reaction from the public. The majority of Mexicans, AFP reports, oppose the arrival of the former shah.

Here is a satirical comment by Viktor Levin entitled "The Flying Iranian":[read by announcer]

In the Middle Ages, so they say, there was once a ship which roamed the seas and oceans without a soul on board. This ship was called The Flying Dutchman, and was believed to be doomed to eternal wandering. The fate of the former Iranian king of kings has something in common with this tale: It seems he, too, has no mooring where he can drop anchor. He stopped off for a while in Morocco, expecting that there, under the protection of the monarchy, he would be able to recover his breath after the upheavals of recent months, but he had no luck. The former shah did not even dare to go for a swim at a fashionable resort without a crowd of bodyguards around him. He was afraid to go out in the street. The authorities said that for a month or two they would put up with the former shah as a tourist, but that he should not count on anything more.

A situation came about whereby there was simply nowhere for him to go at all. His Washington protectors pretend that they are unaware of the misfortunes of their former protege. While he, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, was needed, the United States of America spared neither cash nor compliments: "Our faithful friend," "reliable support"--what words did they not use? And now they completely ignore him. There's gratitude for you. He served them faithfully, shed blood for them [words indistinct]. He taught SAVAK to use CIA methods. The SAVAK men are still being supported, while he has been discarded like a deflated balloon.

Were it not for a visa from the Mexican Government, where on earth would he go? Even if it is only for 3 months, it is still a respite. This thought alone is unlikely to restore the shah's shattered nerves to normal, because before you can say Jack Robinson he'll be off again knocking on doors in search of a refuge.

Rumor has it that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi privately is pouring abuse on his former friends. His friends have turned out to be the sort who adhere to the principle that charity begins at home. But truth to tell, they're not the point. How long has the wise saying existed of as you sow, so shall you reap? It is this very saying that the flying Iranian should bear in mind.

VORSTER RESIGNS AS SOUTH AFRICAN PRESIDENT

LD041414 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, June 4, TASS--According to reports from Cape Town, South African President Balthazar Voster resigned today. This was announced today in South African Parliament by Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa Pieter Botha.

The resignation of Balthazar Vorster who was South African prime minister for 13 years is connected with his involvement in the scandal concerning the bribing of the press and political leaders of the West for the propaganda of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and abroad.

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS CONGRESS FORMED

LD041422 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 4 TASS--A new youth organisation--Congress of South African Students--has been set up in the Republic of South Africa. This was decided at a meeting of over 80 representatives of black students in one of Johannesburg suburbs. The main task of the congress is to struggle against racial discrimination in education.

Ish Mikhale was elected chairman of the new organisation.

The creation of the South African Student's Congress was timed to coincide with the third anniversary this month of the massacre by the racists of students from Johannesburg's suburb Soweto, during which about a thousand Africans died.

RESULTS OF FRONTLINE STATES CONFERENCE HAILED

LD050720 Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Andrey Dolgov commentary]

[Text] The frontline countries--Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana--as well as Nigeria, have issued a joint communique in Dar es Salaam. The communique warns that the intentions of Great Britain and the United States to recognize the Muzorewa-Smith regime in Rhodesia could seriously complicate relations between these Western countries and independent Africa.

In accordance with the current views in the West, writes our commentator Andrey Dolgov, the (?lifting) of the sanctions currently imposed against the Salisbury regime and its recognition by the United States and Great Britain would change nothing in principle. In fact, this is perfectly true. The Western powers have violated for many years the sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. The Smith regime has received everything it needed, including weapons, mainly via South Africa. However, an official lifting of sanctions and recognition of the Salisbury government would mark the beginning of a wide range of aid covering all fields to racist Africanized regimes. Great Britain and the United States would have better possibilities for military and political maneuvers in southern Africa. The position of [word indistinct] racist regimes in Rhodesia and in South African [word indistinct] would be considerably strengthened.

It is precisely in this manner--as acts hostile to the final liberation of Africa--that Anglo-American intentions are seen in the overwhelming majority of African capitals. The deal concluded by the racists with Bishop Muzorewa is justly considered by African leaders as a consistent effect of the first stage of the U.S.-British shuttle diplomacy launched in the times of Henry Kissinger. The events of the last few days show that in London and Washington there can be no illusions left about the determination of independent African countries to actively oppose the neocolonialist joint action by the West and the racist [word indistinct] regimes.

It should be stressed here that Nigeria took part in the meeting of the foreign ministers of the frontline countries in Dar es Salaam. It did so not only because it is a country that enjoys great prestige in the political arena of that continent. The Dar es Salaam conference was convened on the initiative of the OAU, and Nigeria's participation illustrates the support of the OAU as a whole to the common action of the frontline countries. The fact that Nigeria stated its readiness to adopt practical resolute measures against those Western countries that would like to impose a racist, Western solution of the Rhodesian question is important because there is a possibility that Nigeria will use oil sanctions against the countries importing its oil.

The spirit of practical, resolute action was present during the entire Dar es Salaam meeting. Its participants intend to recommend that the next OAU summit adopt a common strategy of struggle for the true liberation of southern Africa, taking into account the recent acts and projects of Great Britain, the United States and the racist regimes in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Finally, the readiness of the independent African countries to give multilateral aid to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has never yet been manifested in such an eloquent and--I would say--constructive manner. Thus the total support expressed in Dar es Salaam for the decision of the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Front to set up a unified military command which could intensify the armed struggle for the independence and real freedom of the Zimbabwe people must be considered as an immediate reaction to the Western projects.

NEW 'IMPERIALIST' DESIGNS AGAINST NAMIBIA REPORTED

LD030548 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

["Racists and Western Powers"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, June 2, TASS--Western powers, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports, have decided to envigorate their efforts towards settlement of the problem of Namibia which is illegally occupied by the racist Republic of South Africa.

In a bid to convince the world, primarily the independent African countries of their "striving" to work towards granting independence to Namibia, Western powers plan to send to Pretoria an emissary to sound the intentions of the Republic of South Africa towards Namibia. Meanwhile, they intend to convince the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which heads the struggle of the people of Namibia for independence, and the African states to give them time for them to undertake a fresh diplomatic effort, but not to insist on sanctions to be immediately taken by the UN Security Council against the Republic of South Africa, the newspaper writes.

It is noteworthy that imperialist powers undertake a new diplomatic "initiative" towards Namibia at a time when the Republic of South Africa launched a large-scale offensive against SWAPO guerillas, which is accompanied by mass repressions against the p ople of Namibia. Regular troops, supported by armoured units and air force, police formations are used to suppress the liberation movement of the patriots. [sentence as received]

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, speaking in Algiers, resolutely denounced Western powers' policy in the Namibian issue. He said that settlement of the problem through negotiations with the racists of the Republic of South Africa was senseless. The aim of such a policy, he stressed, is to continue to rapaciously plunder Namibia's natural wealth.

NAIROBI DAILY SCORES ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA ABOUT RHODESIA

LD041122 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, June 3, TASS--The newspaper DAILY NATION published in Nairobi writes that the Soviet Union is the most consistent upholder of the rights of millions of Africans who fight for their freedom. The USSR has rendered and continues to render all-round help to the peoples of Vietnam, Angola and Ethiopia in their struggle for independence, national sovereignty and security.

The DAILY NATION issues a sharp rebuff to the slanderous inventions by Western propaganda that the Soviet Union allegedly transacts 'secret trade deals' with racist Rhodesia. By concocting such tales about the USSR, the certain circles of the West are trying to cover up the illegal deals by monopoly circles with the racist regime of Rhodesia to which they openly deliver oil products and military equipment in breach of the UN sanctions and the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the newspaper emphasizes.

The DAILY NATION points out that it is well known that U.S. monopolies most actively support the demand by the pro-racist lobby in U.S. Congress for a recognition of the illegal regime of Smith-Muzorewa.

The newspaper writes in conclusion that these are the facts and they cannot be glossed over by any fabrications spearheaded against the Soviet Union.

NEW SOMALI AMBASSADOR ACCREDITED IN MOSCOW

LD041633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Yusuf (Dzhama Burale), Somali ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 31 May.

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and Yu. (D. Burale) a talk took place, with the participation of L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 3-4 JUNE

LD050248 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3-4 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

3 June

The fields of Altayskiy Kray are turning green following warm spring rains. Sugar beets, oats, barley and wheat are growing well. The kray's farmers are about to begin plowing half a million acres of fallow land. The clean, well-processed fallow land enables the farmers to obtain double harvests. (0500 GMT)

The thinning of sugar beets has begun in Kurskaya Oblast. About 155,000 hectares have been thinned so far--over 80 percent of the area planted with sugar beets. (1600 GMT)

4 June

The harvesting of winter grains has begun on the irrigated lands of southern Tadzhikistan, including the Vakhsh Valley. The harvest is good. Machine operators have set a target of 150 quintals from each irrigated hectare. They have promised to produce 300,000 tons of grain this year. The land cleared during the harvest will be resown with corn. (0500 GMT)

The sowing of spring crops has been been completed in Kazkahstan. The last planting units have left the virgin land fields of the sovkhozes, the rice paddies and the cotton fields. The sowing of annual grasses, sugar beets and groats has been completed. In Kazakhstan, grain alone occupies an area of more than 23 million hectares, 16 million hectares of which have been sown with strong and hard varieties of the famous Kazkah spring wheat. (0900 GMT)

Experts have reported that growing conditions in Kazakhstan's virgin lands are good this year. Rain has fallen in all northern parts of the republic, thereby doubling the usual level of moisture reserves. The grains are now being tended. The procurement of fodders has also begun on the virgin lands. (1100 GMT)

Spring sowing has been completed in Novosibirskaya Oblast. During the sowing campaign, an area equal in size to the country of Italy was planted in 1 week. The rate of work this year has been of decisive importance because the campaign was carried out in very difficult weather conditions. Preparations for haymaking and the harvesting of grain are underway in Altayskiy Kray. The overhauling of tractors and harvesters has been well organized, and about 90 percent of the tractor parks are ready. However, machine operators are experiencing serious difficulties; for spare parts for Niva harvesters, tractors and feed-mincers are in short supply. (1900 GMT)

EXTENSIVE LAND RECLAMATION IN PROGRESS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD011724 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 1, TASS--Lands reclaimed through irrigation and drainage account for only nine per cent of all ploughland in the USSR but they produce about 30 per cent of all the output of agriculture. This is a result of an extensive land reclamation program carried out in the country in recent years as a TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Vasiliyev, minister of land reclamation and water management of the USSR. Over forty billion roubles are allocated for land betterment in the Soviet Union under the current five year plan (1976-1980). This is as much as was allocated for the purpose during the previous ten years.

At present there are about 70 big land reclamation projects in the stage of completion in the Soviet Union. The land betterment program provides for the establishment of new big areas of assured production of grain, rice, vegetables, the construction of irrigation systems in cotton-growing areas and the cultivation of sugar beet and maize. Land betterment operations are being conducted on an increasingly large scale in 29 regions and autonomous republics in the Non-Black Soil Zone of Russia.

Irrigation, Drainage Work Report

LD042152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the scale and tempo of irrigation and drainage work, the Soviet Union ranks first in the world. At the beginning of this year the area of reclaimed land exceeded 28 million hectares. In the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Volga Basin, Far East, southern Ukraine, and in the Central Asian and Polar regions, land is being improved everywhere. At the end of this 5-year plan, the irrigated land in the Volga Basin will cover more than 1 million hectares. The length of the Karakumskiy Canal, the great manmade desert river, now exceeds 1,000 kms. A gigantic construction site transforming almost one-third of the land in the republic has been started in the Polesye Region of Belorussia. Here, 2.2 million hectares of marshes and reclaimed land is to be improved, 72 new sovkhozes are to be organized, and 17 large reservoirs are to be built. Almost every third hectare of saturated soil is now improved in Belorussia. New extensive zones have been set up in the rice-growing area of Kazakhstan, which has turned the republic into an important producer of rice. Large amounts of money are put into land improvement. During the period of the 10th 5-Year Plan the sector will be allocated more than R40 billion--as much as in all preceding ones. The water-management program in the country during the current 5-year plan envisages bringing 5 million hectares of irrigated land into production--almost as much drained land--and more than 37.5 million hectares of irrigated pasture. Land improvers in all fraternal republics of the country are successfully dealing with the tasks set for them by the 25th party congress.

PAPER VIEWS NEED FOR SHOCK WORK IN GRAIN PRODUCTION

LD040851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEDA in Russian 24 May 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Doctor of Agricultural Sciences Professor L. Yelagin: "A Shock Sector of Work"]

[Text] The battle for the new harvest--the harvest of the first year of the practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions--is developing more and more widely in our country. That plenum specified with utter clarity that agriculture's main task is the all-round, dynamic development and substantial improvement of the efficiency of all its sectors and the reliable supply of foodstuffs and agricultural raw material to the country. At the same time, the plenum drew the conclusion that grain production still remains a shock sector of work in agriculture.

On what basis and in what directions is this task being resolved, and what has been done and what remains to be done in this area?

The Battle Which Has Now Been Won

Every Soviet person is well aware that our party has always attached particular significance to increasing grain production.

Something else is also known: Owing to a number of objective reasons, the state did not have the potential for a rapid and fundamental solution to the grain problem for a long time. But after the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, the position began to change, and it did so in a radical way. Judge for yourself: From 1940 through 1965, a period of 25 years--our country's grain production increased by 25.3 million tons. In the next 12 years it had already increased by 74.4 million tons.

It should immediately be emphasized that the assimilation of virgin and long-fallow lands has been, and is, of historic significance for solving the grain problem. It has helped to realize Lenin's ideas on utilizing the country's enormous wealth of land. Within a short time, about 42 million hectares of arable land, 25 million hectares of them in Kazakhstan, were brought into economic circulation. Through the efforts of the Soviet people the virgin lands were transformed into one of the Soviet Union's main sources of grain supply. This created conditions for obtaining guaranteed yields and gave stability to the development of our entire agricultural system. The average annual grain production in the main regions of assimilated virgin land increased from 22.7 million tons in the period 1949-1953 to 67.9 million tons in the period 1974-1978, and grain procurements more than tripled. Now, more than one-third of the country's grain is produced in the virgin lands.

The increase in grain production did not occur merely as a result of expanding the sown areas. The main increase was obtained by intensifying agricultural production, making better use of the land and applying modern technology in grain cultivation. Consider Kazakhstan, for example. Whereas in the Seventh 5-Year Plan the average annual level of production was 14.5 million tons of grain, at the beginning of the current 5-year plan it was more than 25 million tons of grain. And last year this indicator was almost 28 million tons--five times more than in 1953.

But speaking of our agriculture in general, its accelerated ascent to new heights began precisely after the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. Since then the fixed productive capital in the public sector of agriculture has increased 2.8 times. The kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' stock of machinery and tractors has been almost completely renewed. The capacity of agricultural enterprises has more than doubled, and the power available per worker has increased 2.5 times. The supply of mineral fertilizers to agriculture has increased substantially. The area of irrigated and drained land has almost doubled.

All this, obviously, has also had a most positive effect on solving the grain problem. For instance, grain production on reclaimed land is 3.5 times greater than the 1965 level. The introduction of high-yield varieties of grain and the use of high-grade seeds and improved technology of grain cultivation have contributed to success in this shock sector of work.

Soviet scientists have made, and are making, a major contribution to solving the grain problem. Some 44 selection centers are currently operating in this country. In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, scientists passed on 86 new strains of grain to the farms. Some 38 new varieties have already arrived this year at kolkhozes and sovkhozes for field sowing. And work in this direction is continuing. By the end of the 5-year plan the selection experts are faced with the task of creating winter-hardy and short-stem varieties of winter wheat with a yield of 80-90 quintals and also midseason maturing and early-maturing strains of spring wheat with a yield of 40-60 quintals, and winter rye which make it possible to obtain yields 50-60 quintals per hectare.

It is on this basis and in accordance with CPSU agrarian policy that the grain problem is being solved in our country. Pride can be taken in the fact that the average annual grain harvest during the 10th 5-Year Plan has been almost 219 million tons. Last year, for the first time in the country's history, more than 237 million tons of grain were harvested, despite the delayed spring and the cold summer. "This means," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, "that the battle for the 1978 harvest has been won!"

Obviously, it is not everywhere that the results are gratifying as yet. But considering agriculture as a whole, it can be said that the grain problem here is being solved with complete success. In that case, why does grain production still remain a shock sector of work in agriculture? What are the limits of production and how much grain is needed to satisfy current requirements?

One Ton Per Capita

Current efforts to increase grain production could seem unnecessary to some people in light of the fact that consumption of grain products is steadily declining in our country. In 1965, for example, per capita consumption totaled 156 kilograms, and in 1978 this figure was 140 kilgrams. Nowadays, a person needs to consume a maximum of 150 kilograms of grain annually, while we produce more than 700 kilograms per capita, even in years when the lowest yields are produced. Is that really so little?

Indeed, it is! Calculations show that no less than 1 ton of grain per inhabitant is necessary in order to meet the country's needs. This level of grain production can insure a stable grain balance in the country for feeding purposes, for creating essential state reserves and, particularly important now, for insuring a full supply of concentrated feeds for the growing livestock sector.

For grain does not only mean bread for people. It is much in demand for developing the livestock raising sector. Some 8-9 kilograms of grain must be expended in order to obtain 1 kilogram of pigmeat, for instance.

Naturally, not all meat is obtained from grain. Meadows, pastures and fodder crops do a great deal. But intensive livestock raising would be impossible without grain. Here it is a question not only of its quantity but also of its quality and its protein content. It has been calculated that if we managed to produce nutritionally balanced feed above all in terms of protein, then feed requirements would be almost halved. This would mean tens of millions of tons of saved grain. This presents yet another task--that of substantially improving the real value of the crop.

But we will not go into this aspect of the problem, except to stress that the party plans to increase the total grain yield to 1 ton per person by 1990. In this connection, the task of achieving an average annual grain yield of 238-243 million tons and of insuring a dynamic increase in grain yields everywhere, bringing them up to 20 quintals per hectare on average throughout the country, has already been set for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

To this end, measures have been outlined for further improving the structure of sown areas, increasing the proportion of land allocated to grain crops, particularly in the sufficiently humid zone, and improving seed growing. It is planned to direct the entire arsenal of agrotechnical methods toward obtaining maximum grain yields, improving soil fertility and raising the standard of farming.

The importance of all these measures drawn up by the party will become even more apparent if it is taken into account that about three-fourths of the sown areas of grain crops in our country are situated in insufficiently humid regions, where severe droughts frequently recur. Clearly, kolkhozes andsovkhozes are taking definite steps to withstand the unfavorable weather conditions. But, as practice shows, these steps are by no means always adequate to prevent damage or a reduction in the yielding capacity and total yields of grain crops.

Implementation of the program put forward by the party for developing agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone will serve to promote stable harvests. In its scope and significance it is completely feasible to compare this all-round program with the assimilation of the virgin and long-fallow lands in the eastern part of the country.

As we see, much work is being done in our country in order to produce high harvests. However, it is said among the people that the harvest is not what is in the fields but what is in the granaries. Unfortunately, we are still losing a great amount of agricultural produce, including grain, during harvesting, transportation and storage.

Steps are now being taken to eliminate the aforementioned shortcomings. Thus, the throughput capacity of "Niva" and "Sibiryak" combines is being increased from 5 kg of raw material per second to 6.5 kg and that of the "Kolos" combines from 6 kg to 9 kg per second. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, agriculture will be supplied with 513,000 of these combines--85 percent of the total delivery. There are plans to create and put into production new combines with a throughput capacity of 12 kg and more per second.

All this comfirms that increasing grain production constitutes a shock sector not only for agricultural workers but also for personnel in industrial sectors which provide backup for agriculture. The nationwide concern for the harvest is concern for a steady improvement in people's prosperity and the further strengthening of the motherland's might.

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST SPRING SOWING--Yesterday, Tambovskiy, Mazandovskiy and Shimanovskiy rayons completed sowing soybeans. By 1 June, Amurskaya Oblast had planted 432,500 hectares of soybeans, or 86 percent of the plan. Zeyskiy and Knostantionovskiy rayons completed planting potatoes yesterday. So far, the oblast has planted 95 percent of the area set aside for potatoes. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 1 Jun 79 OW]

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS, TAKE SHOWER ON SALYUT

LD011634 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 1, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre: Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are concluding the 14th week of their flight. In the course of the day the cosmonauts prepared their shower stall for operation and showered.

Yesterday the crew carried out a technical experiment to determine the influence of the sun's angular position on taking photographs through the porthole. The thus obtained data will also make it possible to determine how dusty is the outer surface of the porthole. The experiment was conducted during the illumined section of the orbit in the regimin of gravitational stabilisation of the complex.

Using the installation Splav (alloy) the cosmonauts carried out the joint Soviet-Bulgarian experiment Pirin whose purpose is to obtain in conditions of weightlessness foam metals with a small specific weight and comparatively high mechanical characteristics. Using the Elena compact gamma telescope the cosmonauts carried out yet another cycle of measurements of gamma radiation and streams of charged particles in near-terrestrial space. In the course of the day the crew also took a film of their activities and did physical exercises on the veloergometer and a training installation.

The onboard systems of the station and both ships are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

Orbit Correction

LD042310 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have started their fifteenth week aboard the scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 complex. The cosmonauts today check up equipment and units of the orbital complex. A correction of the station's orbit is planned in the afternoon, which is to be made with the use of the power unit of the Progress-6 freight ship. The crew also conduct planned operations with higher plants in accordance with the program of biological experiments.

Last Saturday the Kristall unit was used for a joint Soviet-Bulgarian experiment Pirin (exploration of materials in space conditions) in order to study diffusion in liquid metals in conditions of weightlessness. The materials for explorations were submitted by scientists of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In accordance with the program of the study of the environment, the crew carried out visual observations and photography of separate parts of the land and the sea. In communication sessions the cosmonauts conducted negotiations with forestry specialists, oceanographers. By their recommendations, the crew observe, specifically, the condition of forests in the Far East.

According to reports of the crew and telemetric data, the systems of the space complex are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES MAIN POLITICAL DIRECTORATE MEETING

LD040923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Honorable Duty, High Responsibility; Ceremony Devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate workers was held yesterday in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army with the participation of officers and generals of the USSR Defense Ministry's Main and Central directorates and soldiers of Moscow Garrison. It was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

In the presidium of the ceremonial meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy; Mar Avn A.I. Koldunov; Chief Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin; V.N. Makeyev, secretary of Moscow Gorkom; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Army Gen A.T. Altuni; Col Gen Engr N.N. Alekseyev; Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov; Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov; Col Gen G.V. Sredin; V.I. Drugov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev; Adm A.I. Sorokin; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Chuykov; Col Gen A.S. Zheltov, and others.

To tumultuous applause the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium by the meeting participants.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took the floor. He read out the party Central Committee's greetings to the political organs, commanders and political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy, which was greeted with great enthusiasm by those present.

The report devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate was delivered by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev.

"On this solemn day for us all," he said, "permit me to express our profound gratitude to the party's Central Committee for the warm words of congratulations and for its constant attention and concern for our glorious armed forces and for improving party political work in them. Each of us perceives the CPSU Central Committee greetings as a program for further increasing the effectiveness of the activities of political organs, party organizations, and army and navy communists.

"The 60th anniversary of the Main Political Directorate," Army Gen A.A. Yepishev continued, "is a portentous date for the armed forces of the land of the soviets. In solemnly celebrating it we become still more clearly aware of the decisive role of the CPSU's leadership as the fundamental basis of Soviet military building."

The speaker emphasized V.I. Lenin's outstanding role in organizing the defense of the working people's revolutionary gains and his direct part in resolving all questions of military building, including the creation of political organs. [paragraph continues]

He then described in detail the political organs' role at different stages in the development of the armed forces. The political organs were of great significance in the years of struggle against counterrevolution and foreign military intervention. Their mobilizing force as the party's combat organs manifested itself particularly clearly in the Great Patriotic War. The political organs increased their influence on the course of combat affairs, seeking to enhance the communists' vanguard role and their personal example. Alongside the commanders, political workers were in the front ranks of the motherland's defenders. More than 100,000 of them gave their lives for the sake of victory over the enemy. The courage of more than 200 political workers was marked by the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. "Political workers were the soul of the Soviet Armed Forces," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes in his recently published book "On Guard Over Peace and Socialism." "They conveyed the party's word to our soldiers and inspired them to heroic and selfless struggle. From political leader to military council member--those figures were where things were hardest; they strengthened the soldiers' faith in the triumph of our righteous cause and fostered courage, will and fearlessness in them."

The speaker noted the great attention devoted by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who was engaged in responsible work in the army political organs in the field from the first to the last days of the war, to problems of party work in the armed forces.

Under modern conditions, Comrade A.A. Yepishev said, political organs are working with the party's increasingly leading role in military building--which is expressed in the profound elaboration of military policy questions and in the scientific determination of the most important directions in the development of the armed forces and the organization of party political work in them. Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and the demands of the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," political organs and political workers in conjunction with commanders and all army communists will continue strengthening ties with the broad masses of servicemen in every possible way, fostering in them a scientific world outlook, selfless devotion to communist ideals, love of the socialist homeland and proletarian internationalism. The will lead soldiers by their ardent party-minded words and personal example toward exemplary fulfillment of the honorable duty of defending the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the cause of peace and socialism.

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Marshal of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, was unanimously adopted to tumultuous and prolonged applause.

The ceremonial part of the meeting was followed by a concert.

YEPISHEV WRITES ON POLITICAL DIRECTORATE 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD041251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 79 p 2 LD

[Article by army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "The Party's Combat Organs"]

[Text] Communists in the armed forces and all our servicemen are marking a noteworthy date--the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. [paragraph continues]

With their multifaceted activity, political organs headed by this directorate, together with commanders and party organizations, insure the party's influence on all aspects of army and navy life.

In the leadership of the armed forces the Communist Party attaches special significance to party political work. It sees this work as a powerful means of insuring strong morale among troops, high combat capability and constant combat readiness--an essential factor in achieving victory over an enemy. V.I. Lenin's conclusion--"where political work among troops is carried out with the greatest care..., there is no laxity in the army, its organization and spirit is at its best, and there are more victories"--is convincingly confirmed by the heroic history of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The great attention devoted by the party and its Central Committee to increasing the effectiveness of party political work expresses the scientific approach to developing the armed forces and to improving their combat might. The very recognition of the fact that the servicemen's political awareness is a decisive ideological weapon for any army of the new type demands constant concern for forming high morale among personnel and inculcating in people loyalty to communist ideals and readiness to defend them in battle.

From the heights we have now reached it can clearly be seen how at all stages of Soviet military building the party has strengthened the leadership of party political work. From the earliest days of our army's creation it improved the structure of the party political apparatus so as to make it appropriate to the tasks of a military organization of the new type. Generalizing experience of party work among the troops, the Central Committee supported the political sections engendered by the creativity of the army's communists.

The need to strengthen party influence over the troops' life and combat activity also permeated the formation of the Red Army's central political organ. In accordance with a decision by the eighth party congress, the Political Directorate of the republic's Revolutionary Military Council was created 60 years ago, on 26 May 1919.

Having become established as party organs within the armed forces, political organs combine centralism and democracy, party and military administrative functions, in their activity. In close unity with commanders and jointly with party organizations, they insure the unity of the political and military leadership of troops and naval forces and their constant maintenance in a state of combat readiness.

The work content and style of political organs, which lead party political work in the armed forces, are consonant with the principles and spirit of general party building. As everywhere in our party, the main sphere of application for their efforts is people's awareness. Their main weapon is ideological and moral influence and personal example in fighting and study.

Today's army and navy political workers follow the traditions of the glorious commissars of the Civil War, who shaped the high morale of the young Red Army. Their ability to rally servicemen around the party and lead soldiers toward the enemy as well as their personal courage and heroism will always serve as an inspiring example.

The ideological, educational and organizational role of the political organs was manifested with particular force in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Their multifaceted activity was a mighty means of mobilizing personnel to defeat the enemy. It augmented the troops' combat potential and brought our victory closer.

The strengthening of party political work and the expansion of its scale and scope were promoted by the arrival in the army and navy of experienced party workers and secretaries of Central Committees of union republic Communist Parties, kraykoms and obkoms. Many of these people headed political organs. Among them was Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. As deputy chief of the Southern Front Political Directorate, chief of the 18th Army Political Section and chief of the 4th Ukrainian Front Political Directorate, he made a great contribution to the elaboration and implementation of many operations and carried out tremendous organizational and political work among troops. L.I. Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zemlya," which reflects his experience as a major party, state and military figure, is a source for learning the essence of party political work and the wealth of forms and methods of mobilizing troops' spiritual forces in order to resolve combat tasks.

Being in the front ranks of the defenders of the motherland, political workers, with their party-minded words and their example, cultivated among the personnel staunchness and heroism, a burning hatred of the aggressors and unswerving faith in victory. The courage of more than 200 political workers during the Great Patriotic War was recognized by the awarding of the lofty title Hero of the Soviet Union.

The profound study and creative assimilation of the experience of party political work at the front in 1941-1945 is of great theoretical and practical interest even now. Turning toward the glorious combat past, we find in it the unfading values which help to improve political organs' activity and structure in accordance with the demands of the time.

The USSR Armed Forces Main Political Directorate was created in connection with the transition of the army and navy to a peacetime situation. Since April 1958 this leading political organ in the armed forces, operating as a CPSU Central Committee department, has been known as the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, which reflects most completely its tasks and the content of its activity. The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate leads party political work in the armed forces and is accountable to the CPSU Central Committee for the state of such work in units and on ships.

Having created a system of party organs in the armed forces, the party is concerned to insure that their activity reflects the processes characteristic of the dynamics of socialist social relations, the further upsurge in Soviet people's material and cultural living standards, the increasing might of our industry and the whole national economy, the equipping of the Soviet Armed Forces with advanced combat hardware on that basis, the increasing requirements for insuring the motherland's security and the technical changes in military matters. Fundamental significance for improving party political work in the army and navy is attached to the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. In fulfilling them, commanders, political organs and party organizations strive to strengthen party influence on the life of the army and navy and to improve the combat readiness of units and formations under the conditions of the present-day international situation, which alongside the trend toward detente is characterized by the increased activity of imperialist and reactionary forces.

Party political work also takes into account the fact that Beijing's hegemonist aspirations are becoming increasingly closely associated with the policy of imperialism. Although the Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam failed, very serious conclusions can be drawn from it.

Under the conditions of the complex and contradictory world situation the CPSU devotes great attention to insuring reliable security for the creative labor of the builders of communism. This requires a further upsurge in the organizational and ideological activity of military councils, commanders and political organs and in the militancy of army and navy communists.

The growth--as a natural law-governed process of Soviet military building--of the party's leading role is expressed today in the CPSU Central Committee's in-depth elaboration of basic foreign policy questions, the scientific determination of the most important directions in the armed forces development, and the organization of party political work in them.

Increasing the effectiveness of their work, political organs have begun to analyze in greater depth the processes and phenomena taking place among the troops. The task takes the form of insuring that in training and educating servicemen fuller consideration is given to new trends in the development of material and spiritual elements in the combat might of the army and navy and qualitative changes in personnel, arms and ways of conducting hostilities.

Making use of their inherent forms and methods of work, political organs direct their activity toward resolving fundamental problems of training troops and naval forces: mobilizing personnel for the high-quality fulfillment of combat-readiness tasks, educating servicemen in a spirit of patriotism, internationalism and high vigilance, and developing high moral and political qualities in them. The principled and responsible attitude with which commanders and political organs recently summed up the results of the winter training months are now stimulating the development of the struggle for strict and accurate fulfillment of training plans and the quest to insure that every exercise, every hour of summer training contributes to combat readiness.

In the final analysis political organs efforts are focused on insuring that however events may develop no eventuality can catch us unawares. Fulfilling the decisions of the party Central Committee November (1978) and April (1979) plenums, army and navy communists strive to insure an exacting approach toward the assessment of their activity, to analyze in greater depth and detail the experience of party work, to determine ways of further improving its effectiveness and to eliminate existing defects more rapidly.

In the leadership of party political work, political organs persistently master methods of scientifically analyzing facts and phenomena which are characteristic of the process of training and educating personnel. Great attention is devoted to increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition, organization and order in units and on ships, to strengthening discipline and to increasing the cohesion of military collectives. High party exactingness and implacability toward formalism in work make it possible to develop servicemen's social activity.

The comprehensive approach to educating servicemen, which insures the formation of high political awareness in them, is becoming increasingly firmly established in practice. The basis of political organs activity and the creative nature of their work is provided by the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums, the new USSR Constitution and the works and speeches of L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders.

Work has been launched in the army and navy to implement the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." The measures outlined provide for improving the scientific standard of propaganda and agitation and strengthening their businesslike nature and concreteness and their ties with life and with resolving tasks in improving the combat skill of troops and naval forces. Political organs devote great attention to forming ideological conviction and political vigilance among servicemen. The constant quest for new forms and methods of propaganda and agitation makes it possible to more actively expose the antipopular essence of modern capitalist policy and to show the danger of the military preparations of reactionary circles for the cause of peace and socialism.

The militant, attacking nature of party propaganda in units and formations depends to decisive extent on the communists to whom this important sector of the struggle for high combat readiness in the army and navy is entrusted. Political organs are increasing their attention to the theoretical and methodological training of our ideological workers and are educating propagandists, agitators and mass media workers to insure that each of them is an active champion of Marxist-Leninist ideas and CPSU policy capable of convincingly explaining them to the masses, responding on the spot to questions concerning servicemen, and exposing any manifestations of views hostile to us.

In the army and navy there is every opportunity for further improving the standard of servicemen's ideological, political and moral education. In comparison with the start of the political organs combat path, the general educational and special training of commanders, engineers and political workers--all who participate actively in party political work--has improved immeasurably. In recent years the training of all categories of political workers has improved considerably. Practically all political organ chiefs have higher education, and 80 percent of them have higher military education.

Army and navy political organs are equipped with a powerful information and propaganda apparatus and a developed military press network. The total circulation of military newspapers and journals is now nearly 6.5 million copies. Every company and equivalent subunit has a television. The libraries book stock totals more than 115 million volumes.

Political organs use this whole complex of information and education in the interests of fulfilling the party Central Committee's demands on further strengthening the educational role of the armed forces.

A necessary condition for increasing the effectiveness of organizational and ideological work among the masses is to strengthen the militancy of party organizations. Political organs strive to insure that in every party collective the requirements of the CPSU rules and the Leninist norms of life within the party are strictly observed and that an environment is created in which the characters of real fighters are shaped and communists are nurtured who are prepared to take the lead themselves and lead others after them to overcome any difficulties. One in every two communists serving in units and on ships completed the winter training period with excellent indicators.

The strengthening of political organs influence on army and navy life is also achieved by constantly strengthening party organizations. Party organizations and groups now operate in 87 percent of companies, batteries and equivalent subunits.

Showing concern for strengthening party organizations, political organizers consistently follow a line of increasing exactingness toward people joining the CPSU and strive to insure that the tempering of young communists is promoted to an increasing extent by their probationary period as candidate party members. Army and navy party organizations are swelled by servicemen with leading specialties, leading officers, ensigns and warrant officers and students at military schools. In 1978 such comrades made up two-thirds of people admitted to candidate membership in the CPSU.

The life and activity of army and navy communists are inextricably linked with the party's deeds and concerns. Many army and navy communists are elected members of the CPSU Central Committee, the Centeral Committees of union republic Communist Parties, and kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

Local party organs help us greatly in their turn. Leadership workers and production stalwarts address servicemen and take part in party conferences, aktiv meetings and assemblies and seminars or commanders and political workers. First secretaries of the Central Committees of union republic Communist Parties and many first secretaries of kraykoms and obkoms, being members of the military councils of districts and fleets, exert the most direct influence on the troops life and activity.

The close ties between political organs and local party organs have a positive effect on the standard and effectiveness of party political work in the army and navy. They promote reciprocal political, spiritual and moral enrichment, the strengthening of the unity of the army and the people, and the strengthening of the unity of the army and the people, and the strengthening of the patriotic education of young people.

Collaboration between local party organs and political organs does a great deal to insure success in training good recruits for the army and forming among young people the readiness and ability to serve conscientiously and fulfill with honor the sacred duty of defending the motherland.

Army and navy political organs are rightly called the party's combat organs. In close unity with commanders, they work persistently on the practical implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions on improving the armed forces, increasing their combat readiness and strengthening party influence on all aspects of the life of troops and naval forces.

The 60-year combat path traveled by the political organs of the armed forces of the land of the soviets convincingly confirms the profound substantiation of the principles of their building and the high effectiveness of their multifaceted activity. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, notes: "Party political work with personnel and their ideological tempering have always been and remain a powerful weapon for our army. The strength of this weapon has been tested in the flames of battle. And it now frightens our enemies."

Commanders and political organs, party organizations and army and navy communists see it as their duty to constantly hone the mighty weapon that is party political work and to improve it in the interests of the armed forces combat readiness.